The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3144. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

A Chain Stretched by the Rebels Across the Lower Potomac.

Stoppage of the Resolute with two Schooners in Tow.

ONE OF THE SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

Tremendous Cannonade of the Vessels.

Reconnoissances Towards Occoquan and Leesburgh.

NEWS DIRECT FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Important Correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward.

The Rights of British Subjects Discussed.

Important from Missouri.

The Rebels to Make a Stand at Carthage.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 19.

A CHAIN ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The gunboat *Resolute* was nearly sunk on the Potomac this morning, while endeavoring to tow two vessels past the rebel batteries at Chopowamsic Creek. The Commander of the flag-ship, the *Union*, had ordered the *Resolute* to convoy the vessels up. Accordingly, the schooner *Fairfax*, loaded with hay, was taken alongside nearest the batteries, forming a perfect breastwork. The *Lady Ann*, another river vessel, was taken on the other side, and the *Resolute* steamed up the river, the batteries keeping up a brisk fire, though doing little damage as long as the vessels were in motion. Suddenly, however, Capt. FOSTER of the *Resolute* felt the boats foul of some obstacle, which upon inspection proved to be a chain, apparently stretched across the river In vain did the engineer of the *Resolute* work his engines—the vessels would not budge for three quarters of an hour. During all this time the rebels poured in shot and shell with great rapidity. Persons on the flag-ship counted no less than one hundred and fifty-four shots. The schooner *Fairfax*, being nearest the batteries, of course got the worst of it. It is estimated that at least fifty shots struck her, about twenty-five of which were in her side and sails. Several struck the sails reefed on the yards, and many portions of her rigging were broken. Finally the ropes fastening her to the *Resolute* were shot away, and she drifted near the shore, where she was captured by the rebels. Capt. FOSTER would have fired her, but had not time, so urgent was the necessity of caring for the safety of his own vessel, which was fouling the chain. Fortunately, however, the deeper draft of the *Lady Ann* kept it partially from the propeller, and none of the blades were broken; so that when, after three-quarters of an hour's exposure to the galling fire of the batteries, the *Resolute* finally started, she was enabled to carry the *Lady Ann* with her in safety. The *Resolute* was hit a number of times, carrying away her awning, stanchions and ridge-pole. One ball passed within six inches of the head of the pilot, WILLIAM H. HANEY, carrying away a portion of the pilot-house. HANEY, however, stood to his post manfully during the critical period. Another ball grazed the smoke-stack. The *Lady Ann* was hit in a number of places, the shots carrying away part of her rigging and cabin and windlass. It is a remarkable fact, that during the firing of all these hundred and fifty-four shots, not a man of the twenty-five on these vessels received an injury of any kind. One of the shots fired from Shipping Point passed over all these vessels and landed at Stump Neck, a distance of four miles.

The point where the chain is supposed to have crossed the river is Chopowamsic Creek, and it is supposed that the rebels placed the obstruction there last night. It is not improbable that one end of the chain may be anchored in the river.

Capt. PORTER thinks the batteries two miles in length on the lower side, at Chopowamsic Creek, Quantico Creek and Cockpit Point, and that but for the hay and schooner breastwork the *Resolute* would surely have been sunk.

The *Fairfax* was owned half in Georgetown, one-quarter in New-York, and one-quarter by the captain, who thus loses nearly all he is worth, with but a remote chance of being reimbursed by the Government.

The officers of the *Resolute* are Capt. A. R. FOSTER; Master's Mate, CHAS. FOLE; Engineer, GEO DEREAMER; Pilot, W. N. HANEY. It was 10 o'clock when the rebels commenced firing at the *Resolute*. It was 12 when the vessel reached Indian Head.

The propellers *Seymour* and *Chamberlain*, of Webster's Philadelphia and Georgetown line, arrived at Alexandria yesterday, having run the rebel batteries below. Each propeller, by order of the commander of the *Union*, took a hay sloop or schooner on the side nearest the batteries as a breastwork, and steamed by in the fog. The rebels fired upon them, but without doing any damage. One shot went near the smoke stack of the *Seymour*. The captains of the hay schooners were glad to have a tow up, and the captains of the propellers, whose boilers are on deck and much exposed to the enemy's batteries, were glad to have the protection of such excellent breastworks.

NEW BATTERIES GOING UP.

Large bodies of Confederates were at work at Cockpit Point and at Freestone Point yesterday, apparently engaged in erecting new batteries at those points, or strengthening old ones.

Capt. ROOMB, of the *Chamberlain*, reports that there is still a large fleet of sloops, schooners, and other craft, with Government and other stores, waiting the chance to get by. A large number took advantage of the fog to-day to run the batteries, but the rebels did not miss an opportunity to fire, not omitting to tender their balls to the crew of a ten-ton sloop—a venerable old man and his boy—who fortunately were not hit. The fog was so dense last night and this morning that it was with the utmost difficulty only that the shore could be distinguished from the middle of the river.

Capt. ROOMB thinks the rebel batteries extend a distance of five miles. A flotilla of United States gunboats and tugs is in the vicinity of the rebel batteries, doing their best to convoy the vessels past. Among others are the *Freeborn*, *Union* and *Resolute*. The *Pensacola* still lies off Alexandria, and as often as her yards are manned for any purpose, starts the rumor that she is about to sail. A number of vessels have been waiting two or three days to get by the rebel batteries, and the *Pensacola* would be welcomed on the ground.

A RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS THE OCCOQUAN.

A reconnoissance went yesterday toward the Occaquan, and has returned, taking the telegraph road as far as Acatink Creek. Parties were sent to Acatink and Pohick, and on a road leading up the Ocatink. This latter party met the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back, and gave the alarm. The long roll was beaten at their camps across the Creek. From information received, there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the river, this side of Occoquan, and but few at the latter place.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS LEESBURGH.

Gen. MCCALL, with the Pennsylvania reserve corps, together with cavalry and artillery, left Prospect Hill early this morning on a reconnoissance. Information received to-night says they reached Drainesville, about ten miles from Prospect Hill, without opposition. Drainesville is within about fifteen miles of Leesburgh.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

Lord LYONS several days ago addressed a letter to Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, in which he says:

"Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Messrs. PATRICK and RAHNIE, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and, although they had been released, it could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration."

Lord LYONS, under instructions, therefore felt bound to remonstrate against such "irregular proceedings," as he designated them, and to say that "the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects."

Secretary SEWARD, in the course of his reply, after detailing the facts in regard to the two prisoners named in the note of Lord LYONS, says:

"The proceedings of which the British Government complain were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom in just the extent that, in view of the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion he, as well as his chief advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and Secretary of State, is responsible by law before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable also to the judgment of his countrymen and the enlightened portion of the civilized world."

In conclusion, Mr. SEWARD remarks:

"The safety of the whole people has become in the present emergency the supreme law, and so long as the danger shall exist all classes of society equally—the denizen and the citizen—must cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes. This Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown, or the justice of the deference which Her Majesty pays to them. Nevertheless, the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the Constitution of the United States, especially when the Constitution, thus expounded, would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer to be governed by the organic National law, which, while it will enable him to exercise his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the people, for whom alone that Constitution was established.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed) WM. H. SEWARD."

The correspondence has been thoroughly discussed, and the reply of Mr. SEWARD very warmly commended. The closing paragraphs are in the best style of the Secretary.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

Surprise is expressed here at the misconstruction attempted to be put upon Secretary SEWARD'S circular by alarmists. The circular shows that our relations abroad are in good condition, and that the Government means to keep them so. The nation, six months ago, became exposed to dangers within and without. The Administration has taken measures to put them right within, and now turns its attention to putting them right without. It asks the cooperation of the loyal States in the latter as in the former.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE CAMPS.

Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by Lord LYONS, the English Ambassador, and M. MERCIER, the French Minister, passed almost the entire of yesterday on the other side of the river. Their ride extended along the line of fortifications, all of which they minutely examined, as well as many of the camps. Salutes were fired at the different forts in honor of the Secretary and his distinguished guests. On their return, Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS dined with the French Minister at his residence on Georgetown Heights. I hope this incident will have that importance attached to it that it deserves by the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The statement in the *Post* of yesterday, that British capitalists had offered to take one hundred millions of the Government Loan, is not true. I telegraphed you four or five weeks since that a large portion of the loan could be placed in Europe, and that European capitalists had proposed to invest in the loan from first hands. One firm offered to place thirty million dollars, and another offered twenty million dollars; and others offered smaller sums at various times to the amount of the original loan. But there has been no aggregate offer of the amount named, and no offer within the past ten days. It is understood that much of the loan is being taken on foreign account, and that if Secretary CHASE would appoint agents abroad, he could have guarantees to double the amount of the original loan. Heretofore he has declined to do anything to obtain money abroad, or that would in any way indicate a dependence upon foreign capitalists. He has preferred to depend upon the patriotism of the people, and the result has proved the wisdom of that reliance, for he has already information that the banks will anticipate their option by giving official notice, before the close of this month, of their intention to take the last installment of fifty million dollars.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Mr. WOODWORTH, a loyal citizen of Lewinsville, a New-Yorker by birth, who was arrested by the rebels soon after Bull Run and sent to Manassas, returned to his home yesterday, he having been recently released by BEAUREGARD. He reports the rebels to be suffering much for the comforts necessary to make camp-life tolerable. Large numbers are barefooted, and the rations dealt out to the troops consist only of flour, corn bread, and meat. He states also that the rebels are falling back upon Centreville.

Mr. WOODWORTH'S statement is confirmed by a contraband who arrived within Gen. MCCALL'S lines this afternoon. His name is JOE DENMARK, a chattel of Lieut. W. K. JOHNSON, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. JOE is an intelligent young chattel, who reads and writes with facility. He had been for several years employed in a drug store in New-Orleans. His regiment was attached to the Louisiana Brigade, commanded by Gen. WALKER, and composed of the Sixth Louisiana, Seventh, Col. HAYS; Eighth, Col. KELLY, and the Ninth, Col. TAYLOR, and the Tigers, under Major BOB WHEAT, who has fully recovered from his wounds at Bull Run. The brigade had been stationed near Fairfax Court-house. On Wednesday they were all ordered to move back to Centreville, where it was currently reported a stand was to be made.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

Last night GEORGE WEST GUNNELL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS and HUGH ADAMS, three noted Secessionists of Fairfax County, were arrested by order of Gen. SMITH. They were all taken at their residences by small forces of our troops. GUNNELL is an old citizen, a man of large wealth, and has constantly used his influence in furtherance of the rebellion. He has a son in the rebel army. WILLIAMS is Postmaster at Vienna, and was for many years County Surveyor. His familiarity with the geography and topography of the country, made him invaluable as a guide, and he has been so employed by the rebel forces. He also has a son in arms against the Union, and he has himself been most bitter in his hostilities to the Government. He is a brother-in-law by marriage of GUNNELL'S, and though a poor man, has aided the rebellion to his utmost. He has also a son who is employed as guide by the rebels. The prisoners were taken to Gen. SMITH'S head-quarters, and thence, this morning, to Washington. GUNNELL and WILLIAMS seemed much overcome by their position, but ADAMS was in better spirits. He saluted his loyal neighbors as he passed them, and he seemed quite jolly over his arrest.

AN OLD SECESSIONIST.

The building occupied by Gen. MORRELL, as his headquarters on Munson's Hill, is an antiquated, clapboarded log-house, the residence for many years of Col. MINOR, (a frequently-occurring name in Fairfax County,) an old man of 80 years. He was, however, a violent Secessionist, and when the rebel pickets fell back, he deserted his house, and so suddenly that he left many things which he certainly must prize. He was a Colonel of the Fairfax County Brigade in the last war with Great Britain, and in his desk was found, among other documents, an order signed by JAMES MUNROE, as Secretary, for Col. MINOR to proceed to Bladensburgh with his brigade. Whether he participated in the celebrated Races of Bladensburgh was not disclosed by the documents found.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S COURT.

Alexandria was enlivened yesterday by the proceedings at Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH'S Court. It appeared, from the affidavits made before the Court, that Mr. R. R. SNYDER, a prominent citizen of Alexandria, engaged in the iron trade, and reputed to be quite wealthy, got into an altercation with a citizen of Alexandria, resulting in Mr. SNYDER making a personal assault. The injured citizen avowed his intention to complain to the Provost Marshal, when, it is alleged, SNYDER dragged his antagonist into his office, and threatened to have him assassinated if he dared to make any such complaint. Nothing daunted, however, by the threat, the citizen did complain, and SNYDER was arrested, locked up temporarily, and finally brought before the Provost Marshal. Here his sentence would have been rigorous, but for the very excellent previous character which he was able to establish, so the Marshal let him off with a light fine of only $500, which was promptly paid, and bonds given in the sum of $5,000, with three sureties, to keep the peace towards his antagonist. The Provost Marshal declared that had it not been for the excellent previous character of SNYDER, his fine would have been $5,000. The whole affair is considered no joke for SNYDER.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Union Association in Alexandria has not three hundred and fifty members, but it is uphill work with a great many of the old inhabitants. An election for Congress will take place on the 24th inst., under the proclamation of Gov. PIERPONT. It is expected that S. FERGUSON BEACH will be elected.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

It was recently reported from Gen. MORRELL'S command that a party from the New-York Fourteenth Volunteers, which had approached Mrs CHILD'S house to ascertain the cause of its being fired, had been nearly surrounded by a body of rebel troops. A comparison of notes has shown that the supposed rebels were a party from Gen. HANCOCK'S command, who were mistaken for rebels by reason of their gray uniforms. They, too, mistook the Fourteenth's men for secesh, but fortunately no injury was done. No time should be lost in furnishing the few troops still wearing the gray with the regulation uniform.

THE ADVICES FROM ENGLAND.

The latest advices from England received by the Government here, show that there is a much better feeling growing up in the English aristocratic circles than heretofore. They are just learning that the true interests of England are in the Union, and only to be advanced by the success of the National Government in crushing the rebellion here.

A VISIT TO THE NAVY-YARD.

The President and the Cabinet visited the Navy-yard this afternoon and carefully inspected the progress of the work going on there. The usual salute was fired, and there was some artillery practice.

The distinguished visitors also sailed down the river on one of the gunboats, as far as Alexandria and were saluted by the guns of the *Pensacola*.

SOLDIERS DIED.

During the last week the following soldiers have died at the Alexandria Hospitals: JACOB INGALL, Company A, Cameron Rifles; CHARLES M. BURKE, Company A, New-York Twenty-seventh; WILLIAM M. DOWLING, Company H, Lincoln Cavalry.

THE MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS FOILED.

The Secessionists of Maryland have been deterred, in a game to cheat the Union voters of the State in the strong Union counties, and in the vicinities of Washington and Baltimore they had intended, apparently, to let the election go by default, thus inducing the Union men to be inactive. In the meantime a plan had been concerted to have the returns from the strong secession localities made up of fraudulent numbers sufficient to overbalance the Union vote in other parts of the State. Fortunately, the Government detected this scheme, and has taken efficient measures to prevent its execution. The Union men will be aroused to action, and means adopted to insure the purity of the ballot-box.

THE DEATH OF MR. HUSON.

Congressman ELY sent a dispatch yesterday from Richmond, announcing that CALVIN HUSON, Esq., of Rochester, had died yesterday morning. Mr. HUSON was taken prisoner at Bull Run in company with Mr. ELY; he was formerly District-Attorney of the County of Monroe, and was last Spring appointed one of the Commissioners under the treaty with Costa Rica. Mr. ELY does not state the sickness of which Mr. HUSON died.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

A strange suicide occurred in the camp of the Thirty-first Regiment to day. One of the privates, who was threatened with being arrested for disobedience of orders, was so prostrated by the disgrace that seemed impending, that he deliberately shot himself—placing the muzzle of the gun under his chin, and pulling the trigger with his foot. The deceased had been married but three or four days. I could not learn his name.

A RAINY DAY.

A drizzling rain has prevailed during the day. The weather is also exceedingly warm.

THE NEW RULE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State's office has been closed to-day, to all but foreign Ministers, their secretaries and attaches, under the new rule. The adoption of this system gives great satisfaction to the foreign representatives, and relieves the Department.

BADGE OF THE TELEGRAPH CORPS.

A new style of shoulder-strap has recently made its appearance in the army, and its significance has caused some little surprise. The rank of the officers bearing them is that of First or Second Lieutenant; but, running lengthwise the strap, in its centre is a slender bar wound round with a coil of the same size. They indicate that the bearers are attached to the telegraphic corps of the army.

BRADY ABOUT.

Several photographers attached to BRADY'S establishment are now in Virginia, taking views of the new points of interest within our lines.

HOW COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARE EXAMINED.

Each Division of the army has now organized a Military Commission to examine into the abili ties and efficiency of officers holding commissions in the volunteer service. It is composed of officers of known experience and skill, and the officers of each Division are examined by a Board appointed from another. Those officers at present at the seat of war who wear uniforms and draw pay without possessing merit will be summarily set aside.

RECOVERING.

CHARLES RAMSDELL, of Company H, New-York Thirty-fifth, who was shot through the lungs by a rebel on Wednesday, while on a scout, is in a fair way to recover, notwithstanding the dangerous character of the wound.

Gen. STEVENS, having been ordered to a more important field of duty, he will be followed by the Highland Regiment, which he recently commanded as Colonel.

A New-York and two Pennsylvania regiments are alternately on picket duty at Vienna, where the Highlanders have been similarly employed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The World's Fair Commissioners have adjourned their session; the Executive Committee will, however, open an office in the Interior Department, where the Secretary will be in attendance to give and receive information.

Gen. MCCLELLAN remains on the Virginia side to-night.

The Overland Telegraph is now completed, with the exception of seventy-five miles beyond Utah. The line, as far as completed, will be thrown open to the public in a few days.

PROTEST AGAINST BUYING ARMY CLOTHING IN ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The Board of Trade and the Committee of the Associated Banks have protested to the Government against the purchase of army clothing in England, for which purpose United States Quartermaster THOMAS left in the steamship *Niagara* with letters of credit amounting to five millions of pounds sterling. It is rumored that the Government has countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax or Cape Race, at which latter point the *Niagara* will call to-night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 18, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 19. }

There is no news from the South to-day. Gen. WOOL has issued an order giving every male contraband employed in the Department $8 per month, and every female $4 per month.

From the National Intelligencer.

On Tuesday afternoon a tug bearing a flag of truce came up from Norfolk to Old Point, having on board twenty-eight persons, formerly residents of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The above persons have quitted their homes in consequence of the indignities which were daily heaped upon them, because they dared to express Union sentiments. The refugees state that there are in the two cities upwards of fifteen hundred persons who would, if opportunity presented itself, take up arms in defence of the Union.

On Monday night and Tuesday there arrived at Fortress Monroe twenty-three steamers filled with Federal soldiers. They were landed at Old Point, but no mention is made concerning their future movements. Before the close of the week, upwards of eighty more steamers filled with soldiers were expected to arrive at the same place.

It is supposed that there is a nightly communication kept up with the rebels on York River, with sympathizers on the Maryland side. Immense quantities of goods intended for the Confederate Army, are carried across, under the veil of night, in scows, propelled with muffled oars. So successful have the rebels been in communicating with the Maryland shore, that the New-York and Baltimore papers are as regularly received as if no rebellion existed.

It is reported that the rebels are concentrating in great force at Yorktown. It is also said that they have strongly intrenched themselves, and boast that they will completely rout the "Yankees," should they make an attack.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Stand Made by Gen. Price at Carthage.

GEN. JOHNSTON COMMANDING THE REBELS.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 18.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following:

"A scout has just come in from the West, and reports that Gen. PRICE has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield. The Legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November."

The rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion of them going home, and the remainder to join Gen JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOHNSTON has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property (meaning slaves) from the State. It is not stated whether Gen. JOHNSTON supersedes Gen. PRICE.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day were marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. Français Counties, numbering about 600.

JEFF. THOMPSON has not been in that region for some weeks.

Capt. LIPPINCOTT, with 50 men of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Regiment, met this force two miles below Big River and cut his way through them, inflicting a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded. Seven of his men were taken prisoners, and several wounded, but none killed.

In the engagement below Ironton, on the 17th, the rebel loss is known to be 36 killed and wounded, and is believed to be many more, as quite a number were carried off the field. The National loss was 10 wounded and 1 mortally. The rebel force is about 2,000, and believed to be the advance guard of a much larger body who are some distance below.

The officers at Pilot Knob say there were Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments among them. Citizens were fleeing from the vicinity yesterday, and the troops were under arms expecting an attack.

The State Convention adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature to be elected in 1862.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF GENERAL FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

A statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, yesterday, to the effect that Secretary CAMERON, in his recent visit to this Department, brought an order from the President instructing General Fremont to transfer the command of the Western Military Department to Gen. HUNTER, and that that order was delayed at the request of Gen. FREMONT, is pronounced untrue. If Secretary CAMERON had such an order, it was not presented. The interview between Gen. FREMONT and Secretary CAMERON was satisfactory to both parties.

JOHN ROSS FOR THE CONFEDATES.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 18.

The following letter is clipped from the Fort Smith *Times*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PARK HILL, C. N., Aug. 24, 1861.

Major Clark, Acting Quartermaster, Confederate States Army:

SIR: I herewith forward to your care for Gen. McCULLOCH, Confederate States Army, which I have the honor to request that you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express.

At a mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tahlequa, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

In view of this action a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under the command of Col. JOHN DREW, to meet any emergency that may arise.

Having espoused the cause of the Confederate States, we hope to render efficient service in the war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully, your humble servant,
(Signed,) JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH—DECLARATIONS OF VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS—STATE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

By the politeness of a passenger, who came up from Fort Monroe in the steamer *Louisiana*, this morning, I am permitted to copy the following extracts:

From the Richmond Examiner.

We learn that it is the practice among our people to send off those going North with any amount of baggage, boxes, trunks, chests, &c., without once pretending to examine even the most suspicious characters. If this is the fact, and from our authority we have no reason to doubt it, we really think we are losing what little sense and discretion we ever did have. There is not even a female that comes from the North, or a child, or a nigger, or a doll-baby, but what is subjected to a thorough examination. Every trunk, bandbox, valise, carpet-bag, and every thing of that sort, is thoroughly overhauled by the Yankees, before they are suffered to leave, and everything taken from them that is likely to give us the least light on affairs at the North. But here, it appears, nothing of the kind is done; women and children may leave here loaded down with plans and sketches of our fortifications, number of men, amount of ammunition, position of forces, and all other particulars, drawn out in detail, and still no notice is taken of the matter. We fear our want of vigilance in this matter may give our enemies an undue advantage over us if they ever make up their minds to attack us.

We are certainly the most polite and obliging set of people in the whole world. In spite of our daily intercourse for years with the vulgar Yankees, we have not, and it seems cannot, abandon that "*savoir in modo*," for *which we, as a people, have always been noted*. The sooner we learn to mete out that judgment to the Yankees, which we receive from them, the better.

PATRIOTIC MASSACHUSETTS.

At the last accounts Massachusetts had in the field nineteen regiments, Maine eight, Connecticut seven, Rhode Island five, Vermont five, and New-Hampshire four. The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that Mississippi, with less than a fourth of the voting population of Massachusetts, has four more regiments in the field. Except Florida, whose population is sparse, *there is not a State in the South that has not more men in the field than Massachusetts*, and yet that pestilent State has been one of the most active causes of this war.

The gentleman from whose paper the above extracts were made, says that the people at Richmond are losing their confidence in the efficiency of the rebel army, and that the soldiers who fought at the battle of Bull Run are wonderfully changed in spirit and enthusiasm since that bloody fight, and many who have families are receiving from them intelligence of the most disheartening character, and some declare they can see nothing but starvation for them Nor is this perceptible gloom confined to the ranks of the Confederate army; it is reflected from the faces of the officers and others occupying public positions. There is a perceptible dread depicted upon their faces, and shown in their actions, that some indefinable calamity is to result from the rumored Union movements. And this dread is not confined to the army—It is rapidly taking hold of the populace, and many are anxiously looking beyond the defenses of the city for safety. To use the informant's own words: "Richmond is felt to be a doomed city. Her fall is but a matter of time, and that at no distant day." The troops stationed there are felt to be an incubus, yet none dare complain. The poor are in the most wretched condition conceivable, and the rich are harassed and burdened with taxes. ARGUS.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Reports prevalent here, to-day, of the taking of Greensburg, Ky., by vastly superior numbers of the rebel forces, and of the retreat of ROUSSEAU'S Brigade towards Louisville, appear to be wholly without foundation.

LATE ADVICES FROM KENTUCKY.

LETTER FROM CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Passing through Danville yesterday, I learned that our mercurial friend, Marshal SNEED, had been at work among his "home folks" on Saturday. With the assistance of his deputies he succeeded in arresting no less than seven troublesome spirits, who had, by their acts and speeches, been engaged aiding the Southern rebellion. Their names and occupations are as follows: S. S. MOORE, tanner; WM. A. MCAFFEE, of the Shylock persuasion, pretty generally known as "Five-per-cent. a Month;" DANIEL WISSEL, cabinet-maker; D. P. CARLE, painter; C. B. BALL, tinker; and J. D. THOMPSON, grocer's clerk. Another notable was arrested, but, after trying the realities of the county jail for a single night, he relented and took the oath of allegiance. The half-dozen individuals named, chose to make martyrs of themselves, and were booked for Fort Lafayette, leaving on Saturday.

You will be more than gratified to learn that that able and venerable divine, Prof. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, is devotedly laboring in the Union cause. I met him in Danville yesterday. His eye has lost none of the fire of genius which lighted it long years ago, and he yet steps with the elasticity of youth.

ANDY JOHNSON, the pride of all loyal Tennesseeans, and the beloved of patriots everywhere, arrived in camp on Friday last. In response to a serenade on Saturday evening, he made a powerful and eloquent speech, which moved many in his vast audience to tears. He declared it to be his purpose to lead the Tennesseeans encamped here back in triumph to their homes.

While viewing Col. FAY'S dress parade last evening, my attention was attracted by the silvery voice of a handsome young lady, and, upon inquiry, learned that she had a history. Her stepfather, Capt. DECKER, had been driven from Anderson County, Tenn., on account of the Union sentiments he entertained, and found his way to Camp Dick Robinson, where he took command of a company of Tennesseeans. Left at home comparatively friendless, she determined to follow the fortunes of her natural protector, and, provided with a small sum of money, she left Anderson County afoot and alone. She made her way through the deep gorges and up the rugged mountain heights for a considerable distance, until she found herself within the pale of a friendly settlement, when she procured a horse and guide, and, after many trials, arrived safely at the camp.

Miss SARAH TAYLOR, who is highly educated, decidedly handsome, and twenty, is the pride of the encampment. This modern Joan of Arc, if she should not lead, will, at least, accompany her companions in exile to the land of her birth—that is to say, if some ardent Kentucky admirer should not convince her that captivity in Kentucky is more alluring than maiden liberty in Tennessee.

Two additional regiments were ordered forward into the mountains, and departed on Saturday, viz: the Thirty-third Indiana, Col. COBURN, and the Seventeenth Ohio, Col. CONNELL.

The following clippings are from the papers of Wednesday:

Brig.-Gen. A. MCD. MCCOOK is now in command of the United States troops upon the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He is one of the most scientific and energetic officers in the service. He has military genius, military education and military experience. A better man to lead a force against BUCKNER and HARDEE could not be found in the country. Our people may rest assured that he will make things move.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a skirmish took place twelve or fifteen miles this side of Green River, between three hundred Confederate cavalry (the same that were engaged in the skirmish the other day) and about forty United States cavalry, under the command of Capt. VANDYKE. As many as forty or fifty shots were fired by the Confederates without effect. Only four or five were fired by our men. The latter kept their position, and sent for reinforcements, but before these arrived the enemy disappeared.

Capt. M. B. TAYLOR, of the Tenth Indiana Regiment, now in camp at Bardstown, made an important reconnoissance on Saturday night. His entire command, with a supply of ammunition, left camp at 8 o'clock, with instructions to proceed by a circuitous route to Fredericksburgh. Arriving within about three miles of Fredericksburgh, they came to the residence of JACOB GRIER, a wealthy and prominent citizen, who was known to hold a commission in the rebel army. A squad was thrown forward to surround the house, when GRIER came out with a shot-gun and fired at Capt. TAYLOR, but fortunately missed his mark. He had scarcely pulled the trigger when he was shot down by a sergeant of the company. The reconnoissance proved satisfactory—disclosing the fact that a rebel cavalry force, five hundred strong, had crossed the river but a short time before.

The Henderson (Ky.) *Mail* says that a postmaster at one of the offices in Hopkins County was seized the other day by a band of ruffians who are traversing that county, dragged through the streets and threatened with hanging; the only charge made against him being that he was a Union man and held office under the General Government. This same band of ruffians and thieves rode into the town of Slaughterville, in the same county, at a late hour of night, woke up all the Union men, then compelled them to come out of their houses, and then treated them in the most shameful manner. Such conduct as this deserves the severest punishment, and we trust that the ruffians will soon get their just dues.

COL. JACKSON'S ENCAMPMENT.

A highly intelligent gentleman, connected with the United States postal service, tells us that he was in Col. JAMES S. JACKSON'S encampment, near Owensborough, on Saturday and Sunday last, and that while there nine stalwart fellows came into JACKSON'S camp with no other clothes than their shirts and pantaloons, having fled from the Confederate troops. They said that the Confederate officers gave them their choice between enlisting under BUCKNER and fleeing from their homes, and they preferred the latter. As soon as they found JACKSON, they threw their arms around him, wept for joy, and begged him to put weapons in their hands and lead or send them at once against the invaders and spoilers.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. NELSON.

To the People of Northeastern Kentucky, now in Arms Against their National and State Governments:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have assembled together in arms against your Government, against your State, your neighbors, and, in some instances, your nearest relative, without any cause, or any object that is worthy of brave and good men. What has your country done that you should rise against it, or what good will it do you to murder the people, burn and pillage the towns, and overthrow the Constitution and laws of Kentucky? If you could accomplish this you would be the most wretched, as you would become the most wicked, of men. The mass of you cannot wish to do this. But, be assured, the ruin you propose by your acts to bring upon the people of Kentucky, will fall upon your own heads, if you persevere.

Doubtless many of you have been misled by wicked and desperate men, bankrupt in fame and fortune, who hope to profit by the ruin of the Commonwealth. I sincerely believe that many have been deceived and led into rebellion, who this moment regret the step they have taken, and would return to their families and homes if they could do so in safety.

To all the people, therefore, who have without due reflection taken up arms against their country, and rebelled against both their Nation and their State, I say: Return home, lay down your arms, live in peace and friendship with your neighbors, and remember that at least you are Kentuckians. I promise that you shall not be molested, either in person or property, for what you have already done. On the contrary, I will protect you equally with all other citizens so long as you render obedience to those laws which you yourselves have made. I offer you a complete amnesty for what has past; you will only be held accountable for the future. But to secure this result, you must return home within — days; after that time you will be treated as enemies, and must never more hope to see in safety your families, or enjoy your property, until you have carried out the purpose of your wicked misleaders, and conquered the people of your State and overthrown the Government of your fathers.

As your fellow-citizen and a native of your State, I urge this offer upon you; should you reject it, the enlightened world, as well as the laws of your country, will hold you alone responsible for the shedding of fraternal blood.

WM. NELSON,
OCTOBER, 1861. Brigadier-General.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

FROM GLASGOW.

The Scenery of the English Lake Districts—Its Tameness, Compared with that of New-England—Opinions of American Affairs—Scotch Sympathy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GLASGOW, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Thus far I have advanced on my excursion through England and Scotland. Most of the last week I passed in the pretty scenery of the English Lake District, wandering through the famous old border counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. England proper has so few hills that can be dignified by the name of mountains that the English are excusable for making so much talk about Helvellyn and Skiddaw. But, in point of fact, though all this district is certainly very pretty, and though the people talk the broadest sort of dialect, there is very little about it that is very impressive or wild. The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are Himalayas in comparison with these. Lake George is in any way one of the most charming pieces of water in the world, but, compared with Windermere, it is something supernatural. Yet, putting these comparisons aside, the Lake District is really a beautiful country, which poetry and romance have done their best to make heroic. I cannot say so much for the people, who, so far as I could see were chiefly given up to the pursuits of agriculture, and whose conversation is limited to the merits of oxen and such like articles. One or two of them, with whom I happened to get into conversation in some of the little village inns, and who were meditating over glasses of whiskey and extensive clay pipes, in the true English way, seemed to discover my nationality, and expressed some dim ideas in a dialect that was fearful and wonderful, on the subject of the American war, about which they were so remarkably misty that I thought the only clear way of enlightening them was to deny the existence of any such war, *in toto*. They probably did not understand me, however, for it is very certain that I could not understand one word in ten of theirs.

Englishmen are hard people to become acquainted with. They are awkward and bashful, and dislike to begin a conversation, so that I have ridden all night in a railway carriage, with two or three companions, without hearing a dozen words spoken. But if this awkwardness can once be broken through, one is almost sure to find something to pay for the trouble. Very often the only reply to any advance is a cold negation and sometimes positive rudeness, especially among those middle classes who are jealous of their dignity, and here and there among those who are by birth really gentlemen, but who fear or dislike new acquaintances. I think they are getting over this folly now, however, and certainly I have found many persons who were as open and communicative as Americans or Germans. They have all talked more or less about our American affairs' and the song has always been the same—"peaceable separation;" beyond this their mental energies fail to carry them. They express no enmity to America, though they often express annoyance at the Tariff and at the tone of the Press, but their political sagacity, when brought to bear on our affairs, arrives at this point and strains there hopelessly.

On the way to Windermere, I stopped a day in Liverpool, and inquired of some acquaintances how our affairs stood now. Liverpool has never been very well disposed towards the Union, and is not more so now than before; but one fact I think may be asserted as undeniable. The sympathizers with the insurgents have pretty much given up the hope that this Government will interfere with our blockade. No doubt there will be still, as there have been already, efforts made to lead or drive the Ministry into this step, but I do not believe that even the strongest Confederatists in Liverpool have any hope that so long as things stand as they do, Great Britain can be made to stir an inch in this direction. Still, any relaxation of the blockade would produce great agitation here, and would be made the most of by our enemies.

It is asserted, however, confidentially, that the friends of the South here are still very active. One firm, that of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., is said to have made itself very conspicuous in its support to the Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Indeed I was assured that it had sent out one vessel armed and freighted with large supplies to some Southern port, and that it had another nearly ready to follow. These stories, however, have been very general all the Summer, and it is hard to say how much credit they deserve, for they probably originate in the fact that the Southerners are known to have bought large quantities of arms here, and it is the natural inference that these arms must have been sent off somehow. If our cruisers are on the watch they ought to know more about it by this time than we can know here.

Here in Scotland I find people complaining of rain and cold weather, though I have found very pleasant weather myself thus far. The crop, they say, is a tolerably good one, but not large, and there will be a demand for foreign grain during the Winter. In the Highlands the season has been very disagreeable, I am told, and every one is anxious to get into a warmer climate. The Queen is at Balmoral, and will leave for Osborne, I presume, on the 20th of the month. The stories of her ill-health are now all at an end, and every one agrees that she never was stronger or in better condition.

I have at last really met a class of people who seem to sympathize with our troubles, and to be as thoroughly with us as the warmest Unionist could wish. Ordinary travelers in England see very little of the people, and that little mostly in commercial circles, which are proverbially slow in appreciating the merits of questions outside of their own line. As luck would have it, I have fallen in with a very different class of people, who form in England almost an independent race, with ideas and principles widely distinct from those of the governing classes. These are the dissenters, the religious circles, the supporters of Exeter Hall, and the friends of radicalism. Here I find a tone that is unmistakable, and that makes up for much of the misrepresentation that has been our fate in England. But with these men one idea is paramount to all others, and justly, too, according to a view from this distance. They say that our contest is for the integrity of the Union, because the Union represents certain great and even religious principles, and therefore they are Unionists, heart and soul. But we must accept this issue and no other, if we want sympathy. Slavery is inconsistent with those principles; it has shown itself to be incompatible with the integrity of the Union, and it must be the object of punishment. Therefore they say that there can be no safety for the Union so long as Slavery exists. The argument is true if any argument can be, and therefore all were rejoiced when FREMONT's proclamation came. But lately, since this measure was modified into insignificance, there has been great disgust felt on this account. I quote merely their remarks when I say that they feel extreme astonishment that the President, who (they say) has not hesitated to overstep the limits of the Constitution in almost every measure he has ever taken, should put up this plea now when a great moral principle is at stake. They declare that this is trifling with edged tools, and that the hand which is once put to the plow cannot be taken away again. They assert, too, that this is to cast away the sympathies of mankind, and to put every weapon into the hands of those who in England and elsewhere, are trying, and successfully trying, to attract support to the South on the ground that this is a mere tariff quarrel. Certain it is that this vascillation has told badly against us in Great Britain, and if Parliament were now sitting we should soon see the effects of it.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

How the Fremont and Blair Difficulty is Regarded—Military Movements—Religious Anniversaries in Chicago—The Coming Election—Grain Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Since the publication of the document relating to the BLAIR and FREMONT controversy, the excitement has measurably subsided. It is looked upon as a difficulty growing out of that everlasting source of trouble, both in military and civil life—*contracts*. The charges preferred against FREMONT are regarded as the emanations of personal spite, resulting from disappointment in not securing all the fat jobs for the friends of the complainant. Those which relate to Gen. LYON and to Col. MULLIGAN, however, are serious in their nature, as affecting the public service, and the people demand an explanation—particularly of the failure to reinforce the latter. But they are willing to await the full development of Gen. FREMONT's plans, and the result of the campaign upon which he has now entered. The visit of Secretary CAMERON to the West, it is hoped, will produce good results in more ways than one. It will bring home to him, and, through him, to the Cabinet, the deficiencies and the wants of the loyal forces in Missouri and Kentucky, as well as enable him to intelligently apply the corrective to abuses.

In local military affairs, there is not much that is new to note. Our city is full of shoulder-strapped gentlemen, who are passing through, or who belong to the regiments organizing here. The Yates Phalanx, 900 rank and file, left the city on Friday for St. Louis. Col. FARNSWORTH's cavalry regiment, recruited at St. Charles, 40 miles west of Chicago, 1,100 strong, passed through here on Monday, for Washington. The Wisconsin Eighth Regiment passed through on Saturday evening for St. Louis. The regiments in camp here are fast filling up. WILSON's Fusileers have 800 men; BRACKETT's Cavalry 750; Douglas Brigade, Second Regiment, 650; Chicago Legion, 600. The Sixteenth Regulars have 400 men in camp. Recruiting for the regular service is an uphill business here as well as elsewhere. Col. COOK's regulars, from the Plains, and the Minnesota Second, passed through on the 14th, *en route* for Washington.

Last week might, with propriety, be called "the religious anniversary week," in Chicago. The Sabbath School Convention, for the Northeast, attended by a large number of delegates, was in session two days. The Northwestern Congregational Convention, composed of delegates from the churches of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin, held its annual session. Among other things, this body passed strong patriotic resolutions. The Synod of Peoria, which embraces the New-school Presbyterian Churches of this city, convened on Friday. On Monday the Synod adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the present contest between rebellion and legitimate authority, the Federal Government has our cordial sympathy and earnest prayers.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the Government should be heartily supported in whatever measures may be necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression of rebellion, and for the removal of its cause.

Resolved, That while the true course of the patriot in this exigency is a conservative one, requiring a defence, not a change, of our Constitution, in our judgment, it is the duty of the Government, in the prosecution of the existing war, to adopt all lawful and constitutional measures to cripple and destroy the institution of Slavery, which is the immediate and chief cause of our National troubles, especially so far as the slave property of citizens in rebellion against the Government is concerned.

There was also an interesting meeting of the Baptist Churches on the occasion of the ordination of REV. A. A. KINDRICK as Pastor of the North Baptist Church. The annual State Convention of the New-Jerusalem was in session on Friday and Saturday.

Quite an interesting phenomenon occurred in this city on Sunday. For four or five hours the atmosphere was filled with a substance resembling spiders' webs, which floated in the air and caught upon everything with which it came in contact. It floated in strings from one to five feet in length. Some thought that the cotton of the South had seceded, and was making a flying visit up North. Embryo spiders were discovered by some persons who examined the gossamer, and they therefore concluded that huge spider-breeding rendezvous had been broken up. But there was a strong breeze from off the lake, and the gossamer could be seen out over the water as far as the eye could reach. And, as it is some sixty miles or more to the Michigan shore, in the direction the wind was blowing, the puzzle is, where did it come from, and what was it?

The election begins to excite a little interest, but it is principally confined to the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. There is pretty generally, throughout the State, a fusion of parties and the nomination of Union tickets. In several counties, however, straight party tickets are run. In strong Democratic counties, especially, there is more difficulty in uniting than in those which are largely Republican. In this (Cook) county, which gave LINCOLN some 4,500 majority, a call has been issued, signed by the committees of both the old parties. There will be considerable strife for some fat clerkships, which yield well up into the thousands, and which are at stake. For the Constitutional Convention, several strong names are already brought forward. Among them, Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH; but as the wildcatsare deadly hostile to him, and he to them, he will have to fight if he wins.

Our courts—the Circuit, Recorder's, and U. S. District—are in session. There are no cases of any special importance, however, to come before them this term. There is one which creates some interest. On Monday, the Grand Jury brought in true bills of indictment against CALVIN C. FLINT, formerly associate editor of the *Tribune and Democrat*, and at present editor and publisher of the *Daily Star*. He is charged with forgery, and obtaining goods under false pretenses. Of the merits of the case I am unadvised. FLINT recently made himself conspicuous in connection with charges of corruption which were preferred against our City Comptroller, and these indictments may have grown out of animosities engendered in that business.

A fête au regiment, hailing from this city, has recently been discovered. A young Adjutant in one of our regiments, in Missouri, being allowed a servant, in accordance with the army regulations, sent up to Chicago after he left, and obtained one,—a fair young lad, to all outward appearances. It was noticed that the Adjutant and the servant put up at hotels, whenever it was possible. In process of time, a colored boy from here, a servant to another officer, discovered the secret. He kept *dark*, however, for a consideration, for several weeks. The Adjutant having offended his *colorship* in some way, he divulged the sex of the favorite servant, whereupon a *rumpus* arose. She proved to be a girl well known upon our streets.

As the question of supplying the grain deficiencies of Europe has become one of paramount interest, the statement of the receipts and shipments are important, as divulging facts in relation to the source of supply. The receipts continue unprecedentedly large, as instance those for the twenty-four hours ending last evening, viz.: Flour, 7,561 bbls.; wheat, 124,651 bushels; corn, 142,236 bushels. For the week ending at the same time the receipts were—of flour, 44,651 bbls.; wheat, 756,781 bushels; corn, 553,654 bushels; oats, 18,168 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 37,154 bbls.; wheat, 584,127 bushels; corn, 634,446 bushels; oats, 57,534 bushels. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, for the past three years, the figures are as follows:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,126,851	434,276	406,179
Wheat, bush	13,297,581	10,866,248	5,994,027
Corn, bush	22,628,456	14,531,493	4,131,316
Oats, bush	1,170,175	1,842,837	1,031,210
Barley, bush	330,481	210,851	106,480
Rye, bush	406,463	230,356	121,280

Reduce the flour to wheat, and we have the following aggregate: 1861—43,668,011 bushels. 1860—27,898,165 bushels. 1859—13,415,208 bushels.

We have in store quite a large surplus to draw upon, in addition to the heavy daily receipts, as follows:

	Oct. 14.	Oct 7.
Flour, bbls	8,729	9,800
Wheat, bushels	955,849	796,109
Corn, bushels	1,652,337	1,761,993
Oats, bushels	227,880	197,932

The railroads, since the drawing near of the close of navigation, have increased their freight tariffs so enormously, that unless prices rule unexpectedly high in the Eastern markets, much of the grain hereafter to arrive will go into store. Upon flour to New-York, $1 65 is now charged, in the place of 80 cents and $1 during all the fore part of the season, and everything else is in proportion. At present, however, the roads have all they can do, and one of the Eastern lines, at least, has been compelled to refuse offers. High freights have knocked prices down somewhat, in this market. Financial matters remain without material change. The potato rot—owing to continuous rains—has developed itself to a serious extent in this vicinity, sufficient to carry prices up a hundred per cent. within a week.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

CHEERING PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

The *Journal's* leader of to-day is very cheering. It states that from the firing on Fort Sumter to the present hour, the Union sentiment and coöperation in Kentucky have never been as strong as at this hour; that the work of enlistment for the war has never been as active in Kentucky as since Col. MULLIGAN's surrender, and the recruiting of the rebels in this State has never been as feeble as it is now; that as a general rule the Home Guards have fully redeemed their promises of defending their homes; that the Home Guards in Southern Kentucky are biding their time, as the oppressed Unionists in the South are, and a terrible settlement will be made; that upwards of 20,000 of Kentucky's fighting material are now under the Stars and Stripes, enlisted for the war, and many more thousands (among them some of our wealthiest and best citizens) will soon be in the same ranks. The *Journal* editors never felt more hopeful of Kentucky than they do now—nor did I ever feel more hopeful. The *Journal* does not regard Southern and Western Kentucky as lost—nor do I. The vigorous and formidable preparations being made by the rest of the State, and by her neighbors and the Government may, and I believe will, save not only Southern and Western Kentucky, but also Eastern Tennessee, within perhaps six weeks. Let the Administration swell the Union forces and strengthen the Union hands in Kentucky, to the utmost extent consistent with the Administration's safety and success elsewhere, and all must soon come out right in this important quarter.

I agree with the TIMES' able Louisville correspondent that President LINCOLN's adaptation of Gen. FREMONT's proclamation to the Confiscation act of Congress was as sagacious as it was just; and I agree with the TIMES' editor that there is a powerful and resolute Union Party in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee, fighting with the North and West in defence of the Government; that it would be unwise to weaken their hands by any act not absolutely required by the rest of the country, and that while the Union cause would be weakened through divisions in the North and West by an emancipation edict, it would be ruined in these Border Slave States. The President appreciates the interests, the feelings and the prejudices of the still loyal people of his native State and of her slaveholding neighbors, and will continue to act accordingly. The confiscation and application of the slave property of the rebel citizens for the reimbursement of the loyal citizens of these States, and for the use of these States, or the colonization in Africa, the West Indies or Central America, of the rebel owners' slaves, just as fast as they are deprived of their services, might prove much more politic and practical than any emancipation edict of the Administration, framed to suit WENDELL PHILLIPS or CHARLES SUMNER. The Administration will take no step that would play into the hands of the rebel leaders. PONTIAC.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: A rumor reached here yesterday that Paducah had been taken by the rebels. It turns out to be utterly false. Judge WILLIAMS left Paducah last Monday, and says that the place is well fortified, and could scarcely be taken by 30,000 men, which is the entire force of the rebel army in that part of Kentucky. Paducah is protected by heavy batteries and large gunboats. In addition to this the rebels have burned all the bridges by which alone they could reach Paducah.

Bowling Green is still held by the rebels. They have not over four thousand men at Bowling Green, but it is a strong position, and will present some resistance to our forces in their march into Tennessee, which will take place very soon. Instead of Confederate troops Wintering in Kentucky, the Federal troops have concluded to Winter in Tennessee and Louisiana. A wing of our army may pay a visit to South Carolina and Arkansas before Spring, and induce the people to return to their allegiance, and behave themselves.

We have information which may be regarded as entirely reliable, that sixty thousand well drilled troops, with batteries and equipage, will soon make their appearance in this region of the country. The rebels will learn their desination in due time. My opinion is that a large hole will be bored through Tennessee and Arkansas before the first of December. Our Southern friends will feel like going home soon, and our troops intend to escort them back to their plantations and remain with them until all disputes between them are settled. The presence of an army of 200,000 of our Government forces in the Cotton States will give the Confederate people a fair and full opportunity of observing their hospitality to visitors, for which they have hitherto enjoyed so much reputation.

We have had another fight in Kentucky, in which the Union forces were victorious, although the odds against them were about six to one. It is the most brilliant fight which has yet occurred in Kentucky. The facts are as follows—told by a man who was in the battle:

A band of rebels, three hundred strong, under command of Capt. HOLLIDAY, were encamped near Hillsboro, in Fleming County. They were armed with Enfield rifles, bowie-knives, sabres and revolvers, and intended to burn the town of Hillsboro, and then march upon and burn Flemingsburgh, the county seat, and rob the bank at that place. The Home Guard Company, of Flemingsburgh, were apprized of these plans, when Lieut. SADLER raised his little company of Home Guards together, to the number of fifty, well armed, and marched upon the rebel camp, having previously sent a messenger to Maysville for assistance.

The Maysville Home Guards did not arrive in time to be present at the engagement. The fifty brave fellows under DUDLEY, marched up to the camp of three hundred rebels, opened a galling fire upon them, killed eleven, wounded twenty-nine, took twenty-two prisoners, scattered the balance of the camp, took one hundred and twenty-seven Enfield rifles, and a large number of sabres, pistols, bowie knives, and cavalry equipments. The Home Guards lost only three killed and two wounded. They carried their prisoners to Camp Kenton, and returned home to receive the welcome plaudit: "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

The Union forces have triumphed in every engagement which has occurred in Kentucky. They expect to triumph. Their cause is just, and God is on our side, and the rebels must fall or flee before us.

All business in Kentucky is suspended except raising and supplying companies, regiments and armies. There is a brisk military business here. We are preparing for war upon a war footing. The Military Board of the State has $4,000,000 at its command, and is making movements commensurate with the resources and perils of the State. We are ready and willing to spend the last dollar, and enlist the last man we have to wipe out the wanton and unprovoked insult that has been offered Kentucky by the rebel invasion of her soil. Kentucky is not content that the invader shall leave the State merely—she will never accept this as an atonement for all her wrongs; but when the foe shall be driven from her borders, she wants him pursued, and chastised at his own home.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the statesman and patriot, has taken the field, and is now in the mountain counties making speeches, and urging the people to rush to arms and strike till the last armed foe expires. He will prove a host for the Union cause. He is warm for the rapid prosecution of the war, and has full confidence in the power of the Government to triumph over all opposition. He is opposed to any compromise that tends to a dissolution of the Union. His motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall."

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal.

Shortly after BUCKNER and his troops established themselves at Bowling Green, his commissaries made large contracts with people in the surrounding country to furnish meat, grain and provisions of all kinds for the support of the army. This indicated that the expectation was to remain there for a considerable time. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, notices were sent out annulling all the contracts made. This indicates that a speedy movement from Bowling Green is contemplated.

In what direction is this movement to be? Certainly not toward this city, else BUCKNER's troops would not have destroyed the costly and magnificent Green River bridge. Having few or no wagons, they are not prepared to move except by railroad, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of an inglorious retreat. Matters certainly look a little threatening down in McCOOK's and ROUSSEAU's neighborhood, and the rebels may as well turn their backs on us first as last. They will have to make new contracts somewhere for victuals, and we hope they will get no beef but what died of the black tongue, no mutton but what died of the rot, and no pork that didn't die of the hog cholera or the measles, and no wheat but what is as smutty as a secession paper.

INTERIOR OF THE REBEL CAMP AT COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

Approaching Columbus, it proved there the same as elsewhere, an easy matter to pass the pickets and get in, the only difficulty to be feared that of getting out, which, as my companion was a Kentuckian, and on business to Columbus, where he was known, a correspondent found himself turned into a country clerk, grown on the same soil and traveling with his employer. If the food and drill agreed with him, as the latter observed to a Captain with a villainous eye and long hair, he might (?) become a good Confederate soldier. The country clerk preferred a wish to keep on ribbon measuring, and opened his eyes wide to see what there was to see, but failed in discovering anything at all remarkable at first. The novelty of the situation, surrounded by men whose arms were lifted, CAIN-like against their brothers, and ARNOLD-like to strike their country, was somewhat exciting, but that was all. Columbus is a monotonous, dull appearing little village, of [illegible]ully five hundred inhabitants or thereabouts, but now peopulated by an army drawn from the ghazis of Florida, the cities of the South, the lines of the border, to meet that mighty host who have risen to seek succor in the cypress and cotton those stars stricken so rudely from their flag.

The houses of the town are generally small, many painted white, and some few showing good taste by their surroundings of shrubbery and cultivated grounds. On the river bank is the depot of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a commodious building, and the chief ornament of the place. No passenger, with carpet sack in hand, or porter with trunk on shoulder, were visible, but instead a regiment of gray uniformed fellows, from Louisiana, I understood, were occupying the depot. A locomotive attached to four platform and one passenger car, was standing idly on the track, but blew its whistle and started off shortly after. It seemed strange. An enemy's camp, yet all Americans, in tone, speech and action similar to yourself and those in Union camps at other places. Instead of being a bloodthirsty, hoofed, horned and tailed multitude, there are good looking boys, effeminate men with downy beards, laughing, Falstaffian individuals also, as well as those with true military cut, among the secession multitude.

As there was danger of incurring suspicion, my explorations were limited, and I was unable to visit all the different points of interest. About half of those soldiers I saw were uniformed, while of the balance many had an army cap, a coat, pants with stripe or military mark of some kind, and the rest simply ordinary costume. Their arms were decidedly mixed, some of those in tents or hands of soldiers being revolving weapons, others breech-loading common muskets, hunting rifles, &c. I picked up one with the stamp "Harper's Ferry" upon it. Tents were of the old style; some tattered and useless, others strong and new, but pitched in regular order. Discipline was evidently more lax than in Federal camps, and the men appeared to take things in a free and easy style. Shoes gave the most melancholy effect of the blockade. Those of leather showed numerous patches, and the long-haired Captain said a style made from thick cloth were being used instead. None of the uniforms of the soldiers were new, and a pinch will evidently come when they are worn out. Blankets were also scarce, and preparations for Winter scanty. A proclamation posted on the board proved to be from Gen. PILLOW, forbidding the inhabitants of Missouri or ports on the Mississippi sending any more bacon or provisions of any description South, as it was needed by the forces "in this department."

The fortifications that defend Columbus are situated on the bluffs just above the town and along Lucas bend. These I described in a former letter. They are so placed, and the natural advantages of the ground are such, that any attempt to take them without the coöperation of a powerful land force will prove unsuccessful and disastrous. I noticed but one cannon on the bank in front of the town, and that was a small one. Gen. JOHNSTON commands the forces here, and has with him PILLOW and CHEATHAM. The number of their troops was stated at 35,000, of whom 25,000 were then at Columbus, eight regiments having started the day before for some point inward. From all appearances the secession forces were themselves afraid of being attacked, and as long as they can keep the Federals, by feint and otherwise, from marching upon them, they will be well satisfied. There was quite a shade of anxiety on the face of him of the long hair when he asked, "Is it true they have taken New-Orleans?" and remarked, "If they have, we will welcome them with hospitable hands to bloody graves," which, besides being an incorrect quotation, was not fresh enough to excite the admiration of his hearers. If he sees this, I hope he will appreciate the delicacy that prevented these remarks at that time

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

BURNING OF THE BIG RIVER BRIDGE.

The Missouri *Democrat* obtains from Mr. KLING, United States Mail Agent on the Iron Mountain Railroad, some particulars of the skirmish at Big River Bridge:

"The enemy were discovered approaching the bridge on Tuesday morning, about 7 o'clock, by a German picket, who gave the alarm. Our troops, numbering about fifty, were immediately prepared for fight, and though the force against them was overwhelming, numbering from 600 to 800, under the personal lead of JEFF. THOMPSON, they stubbornly stood their ground, and from wood-ricks and stone-piles did good execution with their guns. Being completely surrounded, they were finally obliged to surrender. Their loss is one killed (the orderly sergeant) and six wounded. The rebel loss is five killed and four wounded.

Immediately after the capture, the Federal prisoners were sworn by JEFF. THOMPSON himself not to take arms against the Southern Confederacy, and were set at liberty. The rebels then proceeded to destroy the bridge, and having done so speedily retired.

MR. KLING states that he and the express messenger forded Big River a short distance below the site of the bridge, and walked to De Soto, a distance of nine miles, where they found a transportation train on which they proceeded to this city. They left at De Soto the five companies of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, which were sent down the road Tuesday afternoon.

When Mr. KLING left Pilot Knob, Thursday morning, an attack from the rebels was momentarily expected. Col. CARLIN was making every preparation in his power to give them a warm reception. His force consisted of the Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois, the Twenty-first Indiana, and a detachment of Indiana cavalry. One company of the latter he had sent towards Farmington, to ascertain the whereabouts and force of the rebels. There were rumors that JEFF. THOMPSON's force consisted of not less than ten thousand men, and one report came in just before Mr. KLING left, that they were but six miles off. Mr. KLING states that all of the bridges, from Mineral Point to De Soto, were deserted, the troops having been called on to Pilot Knob, and that it is in the power of the enemy to do the road an incalculable amount of injury. JEFF. THOMPSON approached the bridge from the north, showing that he had made a wide circuit of country to avoid detection. The destruction of the most important bridge on the road gives strong color to the probability of a design upon Pilot Knob; and, with a vastly superior force against him, and no chance of immediate reinforcements, Col. CARLIN will find himself in an uncomfortable position. Mr. KLING states that an attack was fully expected last night."

THE FIGHT NEAR LEBANON.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF NATIONAL CAVALRY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

The ambulances looked for from Springfield came in to-day, bringing 31 of the men wounded in the Wilson Creek fight. Mr. BURNS, of Springfield, and two ladies, also came along in company with the ambulances.

These people report that a sharp engagement took place Sunday morning, between two companies of cavalry belonging to Major WRIGHT's battalion, attached to WYMAN's expedition, and about 300 mounted rebels, in which 60 of the latter were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

The fight occurred on the new road, near the Wet Glaze, some eighteen miles this side of Lebanon. It was one of the most brilliant little exploits of the present campaign. Curious enough, the wounded from Springfield happened to be present and eye-witnesses of the battle. It is from their point of view that the following account of the affair is given. The ambulances started on their route early Sunday morning, but the occupants had warning of trouble ahead. They were informed that there were about one thousand of the Confederate soldiers hunting up a fight with the Feederals, and that the pickets of the former extended some twenty-five miles out. The party had traveled about two miles when they were met by a party of rebels at a point where a ravine crossed the road, and ordered to halt. "If you move a wheel," cried one, "we'll kill the last man of you." "We'll soon give you another load of wounded to take along," shouted a voice. The last remark, as the result turned out, proved to be more ludicrous than brutal.

It was observed that mounted men were gathering on the side of a hill beyond the ravine, and to the right of the road, towards the east, from the locality where the Springfield people were detained. The rebel force seen amounted to about 300, as near as could be estimated, and they formed in line of battle, parallel with and facing the road. In front of this force, and on the opposite side of the road was a cornfield on a low bottom. It appeared that they were expecting an attack from this quarter, and all eyes were on the look-out for the approach of an enemy. An hour and a half was passed in the above condition of things, when suddenly two companies of Federal Cavalry, under command of Captains MONTGOMERY and SWITZLER, led by Maj. WRIGHT, advanced over the brow of the hill, in the rear of the rebels, and plunging forward to within one hundred paces, delivered a murderous volley, which scattered the rebels like chaff before the wind. They fled precipitately up the ravine, towards Lebanon, tearing through the brush in a perfect rout.

A number of saddles were emptied, and horses were galloping riderless about the field. They were taken so completely by surprise, that they had hardly time to return a few straggling shots. A voice was heard bellowing forth in the brush, "Why the h—ll don't you stand and fight." The action was over in five minutes—it was a dash; a gleam of fire on the Federal side, and a scamper for life on the other side. The latter were last seen running over a hill half a mile distant. Mr. BURNS and some of the drivers then ascended an eminence, and, discovering the Federal cavalry, threw up their hats and shouted for the latter to come up. The troops gave a return shout, and came up. All were mutually surprised and elated by the result. Three rousing cheers were given, with a will that made the welkin ring, for the glorious Stars and Stripes. Even the cripples participated in the demonstration, and tears of joy filled their eyes, in view of their fortunate deliverance from further perils.

Our men had taken thirty prisoners. It was supposed that from twenty to twenty-five of the enemy were killed, but as our informants had to move forward they could not ascertain the facts more definitely. Major WRIGHT informed Mr. BURNS that he saw sixteen dead bodies near one place, and several more were lying around. Our camp was four miles from the scene of the battle. It was learned that a skirmish had taken place between the pickets Saturday night, and at break of day an expedition, consisting of four companies of cavalry and four of infantry, to act as a support to the former, were sent out to hunt up the enemy. Two companies came upon him as above related, while the infantry and remaining cavalry, although advancing from different points, did not come in time to take part in the action—nor was it necessary. The [illegible] men moved forward, accompanied some distance on the way by the cavalry. A truck broke down a mile this side of the battle-ground, and while repairing they were overtaken and passed by Gen. WYMAN and the four companies of infantry, *en route* for their camp.

Our loss was one killed—HENRY TUCKER, of Springfield, belonging to WOOD's Kansas Rangers. He and one other belonging to Capt. WOOD's Company were present.

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1851.

My informant is well posted in regard to the situation of affairs in Arkansas, and his story is mostly a repetition of a twice-told tale. Proscription of suspected Union men was common, and outrages were being committed against life and property. Since the troubles commenced it was estimated that over 300 persons had been hung or shot in the State for the manifestation of Union sentiments. In Independence County alone five persons have been hung and shot. The merchants are the most ultra Secessionists, one of the secret springs of action among this class being the heavy indebtedness owing to Eastern creditors. Some men of Northern origin were the most rabid. A "blowhard," named JAMES PATTERSON, of Augusta, Jackson County, was originally from Pennsylvania. He stumped the county and was elected to the Convention, and cast his vote for secession. He was made a Captain some two months ago, and marched some two hundred and fifty miles north to make an attack on Rolla. When within eight miles of this place his courage gave out, and his Lieutenant, SAUTTLEWORTH, impressed upon him a rule and raised a Secession flag. He was chased back by a squad of cavalry, a circumstance well remembered here as occurring at the time, and fully corroborating the statement.

Arkansas has about thirteen regiments of twelve months men in the Confederate service. All the pay the troops have received has been in Arkansas War Bonds, and a good deal of murmuring was heard among the soldiers, owing to the worthlessness of this currency, some writing home that they could not even purchase a chicken with a hat-full of the bonds. Three regiments, for three years service, were called upon to rendezvous at Batesville and Clarksville. The call had been out a month, and not a man had enlisted yet. A call was made by the military authorities for all the arms in the possession of the citizens of Jackson County; about 450 guns, of all shapes, were brought in, and were cut out and reconstructed for the Minie ball.

Groceries were very scarce and high; coffee was selling at fifty cents a pound, and salt from four to six dollars per sack. Sugar dear. The cotton crop was damaged considerably by the wet weather during the latter part of August and fore part of September, causing the planters to look down-spirited. The corn crop was very fine. Hopes were entertained by many of the planters that England would not recognize the blockade, but as this now seemed improbable, some of the most politic were hinting about a reconstruction of the Union, and talking about its advantages when compared with the present deplorable state of things.

Jackson and Independence Counties had each a company of cavalry at the battle of Wilson's Creek. The wild enthusiasm in which the first exaggerated accounts were received, had been greatly modified by the receipt of more accurate information. The people were dissatisfied with the manner in which the battle was managed by McCULLOCH. It was said that all the orders he gave during the day, was "Give them hell, boys!"

THE INDIANA TWENTIETH ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

MORE ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF THE *FANNY* AND THE ATTACK ON THE INDIANA TROOPS.

We have published full particulars of the recent capture of about fifty members of the Indiana Twentieth Regiment, on board the steamer *Fanny*, near Cape Hatteras, and also of the subsequent retreat of the regiment, taken from the correspondence of the Eastern papers. We find in the Indianapolis *Journal* several letters from a member of the Indiana troops at Hatteras, which are very interesting, and throw new light upon some of the statements already laid before our readers. We make copious extracts. About the last of September the greater part of the regiment had been sent about forty miles from Fort Hatteras, and by the 2d of October were short of provisions. The events which followed are thus described:

THE CAPTURE OF THE FANNY.

About 2 P. M. the propeller *Fanny* hove in sight. Major SMITH, Quartermaster EVANS and myself boarded her in a fisherman's skiff, while the boys followed with the batteaux to take off supplies. We found her aground, two miles from shore, heavily loaded with provisions and ammunition, in charge of some thirty of our men, the crew, and ten of HAWKINS' Zouaves to man the guns, of which there were two.

Taking enough provisions in the skiff for supper, we left, and were followed by the barge, heavily loaded with ammunition, tents and provisions. Being the fastest sailers, we reached the shore first, the barge being half a mile from the boat when we arrived.

Shortly after, a steamer loomed up in the distance, followed by another, and then another, and then they all three commenced firing heavy guns at the *Fanny*. She returned the fire for a time, moved a little from her first position, but soon got aground again, and the rebel steamers coming, soon captured her, all the ammunition and provisions left on board.

It was an exciting scene, and the whole regiment was drawn up on the beach to witness the battle. We could see the puff of smoke and the splash of the shot and shell in the water, but could not hear the report, owing to the wind blowing off shore, and the distance. It was an exciting scene, and a mortifying one, for there were we, seven hundred strong, ready and eager to take part in the battle, yet not a gunboat, not a piece of artillery, nothing but a dozen fishing-skiffs, to cope with these steamers. We had to stand like children and see our boat, our provisions, and our men, captured before our eyes. The boys in the barge pulled like old salts to save their loads from the enemy, and got safe to shore. But Lieut. LOGAN, of Company F, who was in a fisherman's skiff astern, onered the boatmen sixty dollars to put him aboard the *Fanny*. The boatmen would not do it, and so the Lieutenant was not taken a prisoner. Quartermaster HART was sent to Fort Hatteras for reinforcements and gunboats.

The Colonel was indefatigable in his exertions to provide the men with food, and care for the sick. He seemed to be sleepless through the entire night, and his vigilance imparted confidence to the men.

It is enough to make one's blood boil. It is the old story that has been told in Missouri, at Springfield and at Lexington, the game of four to one. We saw all this, and wonder next what our fate will be. A puff of smoke, a tongue of flame, and the *Fanny* was gone, and we felt that our doom was sealed. Seven hundred men, in the heart of the enemy's country, no supplies, no reinforcements! What madness rules the hour!

THE BATTLE.

FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, Monday, Oct. 7.

On the 4th of October, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a fleet of vessels hove in sight on Pamlico Sound, and a few officers and soldiers gathered out of curiosity on the beach to witness their approach.

The fleet consisted of seven steamers, two schooners, one floating battery, and a number of transports for landing troops.

The long roll call was sounded, and the Twentieth prepared to repel the enemy from landing. The fleet of the enemy gradually drew up in line of battle, and first a shot plowing up the sand, and then a shell bursting in air directly over the camp, told us that stern and savage war was upon us. The regiment moved to the left of the camp to avoid exposure, and took a position on a hill in a clump of woods. The guns of the enemy having got the range of the camp, and the shells bursting amid the tents, set them on fire and filled the camp with smoke. The hospital seemed to be their chief aim, and it was soon destroyed. We know not yet what became of our sick. By the aid of spy-glasses it was discovered that the enemy had at least three thousand troops aboard their vessels, and that arrangements were being made to land them under cover of the bombardment. The island is here about half a mile wide, and the guns, in some cases, threw shell clear over it into the ocean.

Our regiment was drawn up on the hill, flankers thrown out, sharpshooters in the woods, and the officers and men eager for battle. Our

in Mexico, whatever road our troops shall take, they will be in a friendly country, where they can obtain all their food, beef, beans, and some other classes of supplies. These supplies, too, can be drawn thence by our troops after their arrival in western Texas; and besides being obtained cheaply, will cost far less for transportation to the interior of Texas than if the line of communication by which they were to be introduced passed all the way through our own territory. The reader will thus see another motive of economy governing the Administration in ordering this expedition.

But those who labor to prevent the enlistment of men for the expedition, would have us believe that the Government propose to send 5,000 men into the wilderness uncared for and unsupported, to be cut off and destroyed unless saved by the most desperate valor. To suppose this is to doubt the Government, again, in the strongest manner. The commander of the expedition will undoubtedly have power to enlist just as many Union men in Western Texas as he shall find necessary. Such we know was the understanding at Washington; and no unimportant part of Gen. Sumner's mission will be to encourage and develop the Union sentiment of Texas, and to be the means of placing arms in their hands; and that he will be abundantly enabled to do, we have no doubt, by the time he is ready to make the distribution.

Finally, it is asked, "Why not make the demonstration from the Gulf Coast rather than from California?" We have already shown that the Government believe the varied objects aimed at can be more readily and cheaply attained from this side of the continent. Especially is it believed that in the way pointed out can we more speedily and surely assert the boundary dividing us from Mexico, and so avoid threatening European complications. Again, by getting control of the military posts on the Mexican frontier we shall have a force in the rear of the rebels, when, in due season, a demonstration shall also be made against their front, by invasion from the Gulf. Send a force to land at Brazos Santiago first, and we shall need at least 25,000 men to begin operations; and then, if the enemy is present at any point, he has only to fall back upon the military posts which the expedition now ordered proposes to have already in the hands of the National forces. In short, the Government plan proposes to hem the rebels in on two sides, and to strike the enemy first where he is weakest, while the single expedition to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico would strike them at one point only, and that where they will be capable of making the most formidable resistance.

REBELS IN CANADA.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

Some of the papers affect to disbelieve our statement that a member of the Maryland Legislature, escaped from Baltimore, or, rather the fortress which commands it, was recently in Quebec. Perhaps they will also refuse us credit when we say that Mr. WARD, late American Minister to China, was here a fortnight since. He made his way from the South through the Northern States very slowly and with great difficulty, the officials being on the look-out for him, as the telegraph announced. He is, however, probably safe in England by this time. With him went another agent of Mr. DAVIS' Government—a young man who was at Bull Run. It is conjectured here that Mr. WARD took letters of marque with him to be given to privateers to cruise in Chinese waters, if not to look after the California treasure ships on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. Numbers of other Southerners have come and gone, this Summer, by our steamers, and many more have been staying in Toronto, Montreal, and even here. The United States passport system is not only a nuisance, but a very useless one.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JUDAH.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECENT NAVAL EXPLOIT AT PENSACOLA.

Flag Officer MERVINE has made the subjoined official report to Mr. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP COLORADO,
OFF FORT PICKENS, Sept. 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a boat expedition was fitted out from this ship on the night of the 13th instant, consisting of the first launch, and first, second and third cutters, under the commands of Lieuts. RUSSELL, SPROSTON, BLAKE, and Midshipman STEECE, respectively, assisted by Capt. REYNOLDS, of the Marines, Assistant Surgeon KENNEDY, Assistant Engineer WHITE, Gunner HORTON, and Midshipmen FORREST and HIGGINSON. The whole force detailed consisted of about one hundred men, officers, sailors and marines. The object of the expedition was the destruction of a schooner which lay off the Pensacola Navy-yard, supposed to be fitting out as a privateer, and the spiking of a gun, in battery, at the southeast end of the yard.

The movements of the schooner had been assiduously watched for several days and nights, and I deemed it so morally certain that she was intended for a privateer that I determined the attempt should be made to destroy her, even in the face of the fearful odds which would have to be encountered. Lieut. RUSSELL had charge of the expedition, and, with Lieut. BLAKE, was to attack the vessel, while Lieut. SPROSTON and Midshipman STEECE spiked the guns.

The attack was made on the morning of the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The schooner, named the *Judah*, was found moored to the wharf, under the protection of a battery and field-piece, and to be armed with a pivot and four broadside guns. Her crew were on her, and prepared to receive our forces, pouring in a volley of musketry as the boat neared the vessel. A desperate resistance was made from the decks of the schooner, but the men were driven off on to the wharf by our boarders, where they rallied and were joined by the guard, and kept up a continued fire upon our men.

In the meantime the vessel was set on fire in several places. That which finally consumed her was lighted in the cabin by Assistant Engineer WHITE and a coal-heaver, PATRICK DRISCOLL, who went as a volunteer. She burned to the water's edge, and has since, while burning, been set free from her moorings, and has drifted down opposite Fort Barrancas, where she sunk.

Of the party assigned to the spiking of the gun, only Lieut. SPROSTON and Gunner HORTON were able, after considerable search, to find it, the party becoming separated in the darkness. No opposition was made to their landing: Midshipman STEECE, with his command, had gone to the aid of those on the schooner, where he performed valuable service. Very fortunately, only one man was found in charge of the gun, and he immediately leveled his piece at Lieut. SPROSTON, but was shot down by Gunner HORTON before he could obtain certain aim. Both pieces exploded simultaneously. The gun, which was found to be a 10-inch columbiad, was immediately spiked, and, bringing off its tompion, these two officers returned to their boat.

The work proposed having thus been well and thoroughly done in the short space of fifteen minutes, and the whole force of the enemy in the yard—reported by deserters as over one thousand strong—being aroused, our boats pulled away, and rallying at a short distance from the shore, fired six charges of canister from their howitzer into the yard, with what result it is impossible to say. Three of the enemy are known to have been killed, and our officers are confident the number is much larger. The boats then returned to the ship, arriving there about daylight.

But, Sir, I am grieved to report that this brilliant affair was not unattended with loss on our side. I have to report as killed by shots from the crosstrees of the schooner, while the boats were approaching, Boatswain's Mate, CHARLES H. LAMPHERE, and JOHN R. HERRING, seaman and captain of the howitzer—two of the best men in our ship—and marine JOHN SMITH—the first man to board the schooner, and who behaved most gallantly—who was by a sad mistake, having lost his distinguishing mark, killed by one of our own men. We have wounded, probably mortally, seamen R. CLARK and E. K. OSBORN; severely, nine other seamen. Capt. REYNOLDS received a severe contusion on his shoulder, and Midshipman HIGGINSON had the end of his thumb cut off. Lieutenants RUSSELL and BLAKE had narrow escapes, the flesh of each being grazed by one or more musket balls.

It is not an easy task to select individual instances of bravery or daring where all behaved so gallantly. The officers unite in giving great credit to the coolness and bravery with which they were supported by the men, and the latter have learned to look with new pride and confidence on the former. The marines, especially seem to have sustained the reputation borne by their branch of the service, as they receive encomiums from all sides. Assistant-Surgeon KENNEDY rendered valuable assistance in the care of the wounded. Assistant-Engineer WHITE brought down from the cross-trees of the schooner a man who had been seen to fire upon the boats, killing him instantly. I inclose herewith a complete list of all engaged in the affair, with the names of the killed and wounded in each boat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. MERVINE,
Flag-officer commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—By a strange inadvertency, my mind being so much engrossed with the expedition itself, I omitted to give credit to Capt. BAILEY, of this ship, for maturing the plan and taking charge of fitting out the expedition to the minutest detail. It is to his thoughtfulness that a great portion of its success must be ascribed. W. M.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1861.

SIR: The Department received yesterday Flag-officer MERVINE's report of the boat expedition dispatched by him from the *Colorado* on the night of the 13th of September, under the command of Lieut. JOHN R. RUSSELL, of the navy, to destroy the rebel privateer *Judah*, moored at the wharf of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and to spike the guns in battery near by. An expedition executed in the face of an enemy so much superior in numbers, with such brilliancy and gallantry and success, cannot pass without the special recognition of the Department.

To those who were engaged in it, not only the Department, but the whole country, is indebted for one of the brightest pages that has adorned our naval record during this rebellion. Indeed, it may be placed, without disparagement, side by side with the fairest that adorn our early naval history. The expedition will give renown not only to those who were immediately concerned in it, but to the navy itself. It will inspire others in the service to emulation. Its recital hereafter will thrill the heart with admiration. The Department will cherish the recollection of the exploit, and desires you to express to the officers, seamen and marines, who participated in it, its highest admiration of their conduct.

The loss to the service, and to their relatives and friends of those who fell in the expedition, is a painful feature of it; but the memory of those brave men should not be lost in the hearts of all true patriots, but be ever cherished therein.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.
Flag-officer WILLIAM W. MCKEAN, commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

PROMOTION OF LIEUT. RUSSELL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1861.

Lieut. John H. Russell, United States frigate Colorado, Gulf Blockading Squadron:

SIR: Transmitted herewith is a copy of a communication from the Department, of this date, to Flag-Officer MCKEAN, commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron, in relation to the successful boat expedition dispatched under your command to destroy the rebel privateer *Judah*. For your gallantry on this occasion, the Department designs to assign you to the command of one of the new gun-boats; and you are, therefore, detached from the *Colorado*, and you will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report yourself in person to the Department.

I am, respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.

HORSE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

HOW HORSES ARE BOUGHT AND CARED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

The horse portion of the grand army is a very interesting one. There are at present here eleven thousand of these useful animals, and three thousand mules, many of them clustered close together, and none of them thriving over well from such dense companionship. All of these animals, with two thousand wagons and seven hundred ambulances, are under the general care of a single officer, assisted by two thousand men—a heavier charge, by three times over, than was ever put upon any one officer before even during the campaign in Mexico. The result is notwithstanding that officer's well-known capacity and industry, that some branches of the duty are necessarily delayed; and, to judge by their ribs, many of the poor animals are but poorly fed; while the greater number, being yet unhoused, suffer exceedingly from their exposure to the weather These things are not, directly, the fault of any particular officer or department of the public service, but result rather from the accident of too many having been brought in by the contractors at one time. The Government is liberal in its rations, and it has an abundance of provender on hand. Twelve pounds of hay per day, and four quarts of oats, is ample for the maintenance of any healthy animal; but there are either too few of well-accustomed and considerate hands to pass the fodder round, or they are deprived of appetite by the hardships consequent upon the want of shedding. Certain it is, that of all the horses which come to the Government sleek from the fold of the contractor, in a few days show the outline of every rib; and suggest, against many of them, an early "condemnation" from the service. It would be rather hard for Uncle Sam, if, amid all the tremendous burdens he endures, these discarded animals should be fattened in some neighboring pasture, and sold back to the Government at the standard price. The mules, however, though taking the same rough chances as the horses, improve rather than deteriorate, and all of that tough portion of our working stock, are consequently in good order. But the horse is a sensitive and tender animal, and cannot endure either privation or exposure with impunity. The public employees certainly do everything in their power to meet the unusual pressure existing in this department, but evils frequently arise which are beyond their supervision, and often beyond their help. For instance, half a dozen contractors may bring in their droves during a single afternoon, and the number of these lots may be, in the aggregate, so great they cannot be inspected in three or four days, at least. It is the duty of the contractor, in the interim, to shelter and to feed his stock, but it is generally impossible for him, whatever may be his desire, or his means, to obtain shedding, or to purchase provender for love or money. Under these circumstances, the public officers wisely supply them from the public crib, and thus, to use the expression of the inspector who gave me this information, hundreds of head are saved from actual starvation before purchase, by the mere mercy of the Government.

The number of horses inspected per day averages about four hundred, though as high as seven hundred have been put through the necessary ordeal. The price which Government pays per head is $120, and the first requirement is, that they shall not be under four, or over ten, years of age. Of course they are required to be sound, and the mode of examination is as follows: There are two principal inspectors; the first testing the animal in relation to his wind, and the other as to the numerous other points that establish soundness in the horse. The first inspector has always a pulk of riders in attendance, who mount a squad of horses at a time, and give them a sharp gallop up and down the road for two or three hundred yards. Should there be anything the matter with the "bellows," he will then hear of it. The horse, passing muster on this point, is then turned over to the second inspector, who begins by looking into his mouth for his age. He then examines his eyes, feels under his jaws for evidences of distemper, and on the top of his head for pole evil. Passing his hands over his back to his loins, he presses as he goes along, in order that he may detect if there is any inequality or latent weakness. Then he stands immediately in his rear, and, raising his tail, observes him thoroughly from rump to hoof, to see if there be any general or special blemish. Finally, he runs his hands down over his limbs, feeling among the joints and tendons for splints or curbs, or spavins, or other injuries affecting locomotion. The hoofs come in for a casual look, and to conclude, the animal is struck smartly on the flank with a stick which the inspector carries, that the gait he is thus started into may betray any lameness, if he have it. But, going safely through the trial, he is led to the furnace, where a smith, seeing him approach, plucks a glowing iron from the fire, and presses it suddenly against his shoulder. A curl of grizzly smoke answers the application of the brand, the wounded steed gives a sudden bound, and then walks off, nervously twitching the skin of his blemished shoulder as he goes, enlisted by the magical "U. S." into the service of the Government, for the war. He is then led off to one of the sheds, which are now being rapidly put up, or is fastened to a cord amid rows of other horses, which are strung, like onions, all over the spacious fields of Observatory Hill. From out of these hordes, the cavalry companies are allowed to come and get their quotas; but they must take them by the string, and as they run. The privilege of selection arises only in the distribution of the string among the company or regiment; and it is amusing at these times to see the readiness with which, when the string is led away by the cavaliers, those among them who have an eye for the points of a horse, pitch upon the choicest animals in the lot. Officers, however, often obtain the privilege of going in among the entire field and selecting an animal to their liking; and they do not unfrequently get a fine-actioned and serviceable charger. Small as is the price paid by Government, it sometimes brings in a horse (through contractors who have bargained by the lot) which is fully worth two, and even three hundred dollars. Altogether, in this department of his purchases, rough as the lot may look, after a few weeks' service, Uncle Sam does not get much the worst of it, neither does he suffer in the rates he pays for feeding. Hay is furnished to the Government, by the contractor, at $20 the thousand, while the price of other purchasers in the same market is $25, and oats are laid down to him at 43 cents the bushel, when you or I cannot obtain them at less than 50 or 52. It is the same with beef and pork, and all other articles large enough in consumption to attract the rivalry of dealers. At the same time Uncle Sam is a pretty sharp bargainer, and with all the popular outcry against contractors, those who deal in army supplies are a vastly useful class of people, and Uncle Sam profits more by them than they do by him. The clamor about frauds in the subsistence and quartermaster's departments of the army of the Potomac is the merest humbug in the world.

There are little rogueries practiced in the interstices of the bigger jobs, of course, and some were detected against the first lot of horse inspectors we had here. The whole of that crowd, however, were soon cleared out, and the general charge of the inspection is now intrusted to Mr. JOHN RAYMOND, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant-Quartermaster RUCKER, who was detailed to assist him in the business. Under the keen supervision of these competent and experienced gentlemen no unsound or deficient horses can be mustered in; and with proper after-care, our cavalry may be depended upon, as of as good an average as any in military service in the world. The whole six thousand, at the review of Tuesday, looked exceedingly well; but the finest mount of all was that of the regiment of Col. EMERY. I had the pleasure of paying a visit to his camp at Bladensburgh, on Sunday last, and of examining his whole string carefully. I also had the pleasure, after testing his hospitality, of seeing a six-year-old chesnut gelding by *Glencoe*, out of a *Woodpecker* mare, who bore upon his crest the triumph of having beaten a field of six, in his two-year-old form at Lexington. He was owned and ridden by Capt. MCLEAN, (nephew of Judge MCLEAN, of Kentucky,) and looked the picture of courage, pride and breeding. He is, by long odds, the finest horse I have seen in Washington, and at a proper opportunity I shall refer to him again.

Thus far, at present, of the horse question, as connected with the war. Nay, on reflection, two or three words more; and these for the poor creatures, in the way of treatment. Those of them which are distributed among the regiments are, of course, well groomed and cared for; but those, alas, which are apportioned to the teamsters, or those still unassigned, present an appeal to the benevolent, of a very urgent nature. They evidently sink under their discipline, or fail because of some neglect; while those which fall sick have no treatment provided for their restoration. There must be some twenty or thirty thousand horses and mules connected with the grand army of the Potomac; yet, strange to say, there is neither a Veterinary Board for their treatment, nor hospital for their relief. I have no hesitation in saying that a Veterinary Commission is imperatively demanded in this department of the public service, and that it should also have a branch extending to an inspection and medical treatment of the army beeves. The army is consuming, in the way of food, almost two hundred cattle daily, which frequently fall sick; while, recently, two have dropped dead along the roads from dysentery. We cannot afford to be indifferent to these facts. If horses are worth being paid for, at $120 a-piece, they are worth being doctored and cured; and, rich as we are with our five hundred millions, we cannot afford to knock them in the head, or turn them off to die, as soon as they become temporarily unserviceable. There is scarcely anything which the public service more requires at Washington than a Veterinary Commission and a Horse Infirmary. C. W.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

FIGHT BETWEEN REBEL AND FEDERAL CAVALRY—PROFITABLE FORAGING EXPEDITION—VISIT OF THE REBEL STEAMER GRAMPUS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a squad of twenty-six men, of the Centralia cavalry, under command of Lieut. TUFTS, were out on the Rush Bidge road, reconnoitering. When at a place called Underwoods, some seven miles below Bird's Point, making way through a narrow lane, they were suddenly confronted by a large company of mounted rebels. There must have been, say the boys, from one to one and a-half hundred of them—fine mounted, nicely uniformed, and armed with short bright-barrelled guns. Immediately the two parties got sight of each other they began firing. The rebels were partly shielded by a lot of trees, but were, nevertheless, badly cut up by the shots of our party. Some eight rouads were fired by the Federals, when, seeing the enemy make a demonstration as if to gain the rear and surround his command, Lieut. TAFTS ordered a retreat. The rebel firing, however, had made considerable havoc among the horses and men of the Federal party. At the first fire Corporal H. H. FLETCHER, of Centralia, Ill., was shot dead. In the course of the fight five Federal horses were killed, their riders escaping to an adjoining corn field. Three or four of our men were slightly wounded, and one man, LEWIS KNEEGHOFF, of Nashville, Ill., got an ugly shot through the right arm. The boys tell of many narrow escapes, and hardly a man but can show bullet-holes through portions of his dress. One young fellow—a "bully" brave boy, named GRIFFEN—got one ball through his hat, one through his coat-sleeve, and one through his bootleg, cutting off, in its passage, his spur-strap. Another chap had his eyebrow nicely clipped by the passage of a ball. Most the horses were nicely peppered, bringing home the balls, in various lodgments, as evidences of the sharp character of the skirmish.

Our men were scantily provided with ammunition, and at the time of retreat, good numbers of them were "out of powder." The retreat was made in good order, but the body of poor FLETCHER was left upon the field. Immediately the news of the skirmish got into camp, Capts. NOLEMAN and STEWART's full companies started out to secure FLETCHER's body. They are yet out, and may, at this writing, be engaged in a second encounter with their antagonists.

The rebel captain was seen to tumble from his horse, and a good number of the enemy were unhorsed at each Federal volley.

These rebels were not of the "shot-gun" style, as their aim and pluck clearly enough evidenced. Lieut. TUFTS thinks they were Tennesseans, their dress resembling that of Tennessee troops heretofore seen by him.

A foraging party, under command of Col. DUNLAP, of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, came in yesterday from a profitable Missouri foray. They went on board the *Alex. Scott*, to the farm of SHELBY THOMPSON, (where a few days since, Col. LOGAN made the big haul of corn,) and without leave or ceremony, made prize of 4,000 bushels of corn, 20 mules, 65 sheep, 20 beef cattle, and 2 rifles. They met with no opposition, the people in charge of the farm fleeing to the woods at their first approach. On the return, a gang of rebel horsemen were seen hovering on the river shore, but with this exception, no sign of the enemy was seen. This man, Thompson, is a rich Missouri planter, whose every effort has been in aid of rebellion. And he is giving that aid at something of a sacrifice, for already the Government has taken possession of some $5,000 worth of his property.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the smoke of an ascending steamer was descried over the tree-tops of the point below the mouth of the Ohio. Presently a white flag fluttered into view, and spy-glass watchers made out the approach of the rebel steamer *Grampus*. The boat came slowly up, cautiously feeling her way past the guns of Fort Holt, and making the waters of the Ohio, as if in doubt whether to turn about or come ahead. Immediately her character was ascertained, Gen. GRANT accompanied by Aids-de-camp and Commodore GRAHAM, took the *Alexander Scott*, and pushed off to her reception. The two boats met midway in the Ohio, opposite the city, and from shore a couple of finely-dressed officers were seen to cross from the *Grampus* to the *Scott*. In the meantime the town was ablaze with excitement, and speculation as to the object of the enemy's coming ran high. In a short time the wildest stories were afloat. One yarn was that the visit was for the purpose of warning the women and children from the place, preparatory to a storm of rebel shell. And I am told that a good many families began packing for flight. The boats were lashed together, however, and slowly floated away, till just below the mouth the bows were turned about, and, side by side, the two pushed off towards Columbus. In the vicinity of Norfolk, the *Scott* parted from her companion and returned to port. Through the kindness of Capt. LAGOE, I am enabled to give in detail the object and result of the rebel visitation.

Gen. POLK had heard that Missouri rebels were imprisoned at Cairo, and having possession of a lot of unfortunate Nationals, oe had dispatched the steamer *Grampus*, with Capt. LAGOE and Lieut. SMITH, of the rebel army, as bearers of a proposition for exchange. Gen. POLK's communication was as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

To the Commanding Officer at Cairo and Bird's Point:

I have in my camp a number of the prisoners of the National army, and I am informed there are prisoners belonginging to the Missouri State troops in yours. I propose an exchange of these prisoners, and for that purpose send Capt. POLK, of the Artillery, and Lieut. SMITH, of the Infantry, both of the Confederate army, with a flag of truce, to deliver to you this communication, and to know your pleasure in regard to my proposition.

The principle recognized in the exchange of prisoners effected on the 3d of September, between Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, of the Confederate Army, and Col. WALLACE, of the United States Army, are those I propose as the basis of that now contemplated.

Respectfully, your ob't. servant,
L. POLK, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

To this well-worded, most gracious communication, Gen. GRANT made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. S. E. MISSOURI,
CAIRO, Oct. 14th, 1861.

GENERAL:—Yours of this date is just received. In regard to an exchange of prisoners proposed, I can of my own accord make none. I recognize no Southern Confederacy myself, but will communicate with higher authority for their views.

Should I not be sustained, I will find means of communicating with you.

Respectfully, your ob't. servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.
To Gen. POLK. Columbus, Ky.

The rebel officers POLK and SMITH are each graduates of West Point, and accomplished gentlemen, and the interview between them and Gen. GRANT was courteous in the extreme. Learning that Capt. LAGOE had accompanied the gunboat expedition of Monday—the time of the fight in Lucas' Bend—they gave him special invitation to "try it again," observing that next time he would perhaps meet with a better reception. They said that the shells of our boats did them no damage, though many of them falling in uncomfortable proximity. The *Grampus* was commanded by Capt. MARSH MILLER, who, as an old river friend of Commodore GRAHAM, opened up with the jolly greeting, "Lord, Wash., what are you doing here?" And "What are *you* doing here?" replied "Wash."

The rebel boat was piloted by GEO. MILLER, whose family lives in St. Louis. And pilot GEORGE told the pilot of the *Scott* to convey to his (GEORGE'S) wife news of his whereabouts and well-being. And by these presents, Mrs. GEO. MILLER can understand that her beloved husband is engaged in the delectable business of piloting the rebel steamer *Grampus*; that he is, to all appearances engaged in an unprofitable job, and that he is hearty and kicking.

Outsiders roundly express the opinion that the authorities should have detained the *Grampus*, sending the rebel envoys home by land. The boat belongs to Mr. THOS. CHESTER, of Pittsburgh, and at the breaking out of the war was engaged as a tug on the lower Mississippi. She was seized by the rebels, and, as the property of a Northerner, confiscated. It certainly would have been a righteous act to have detained her, and one showing no disrespect to a flag of truce.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S POLITICAL PROCLIVITIES.

Editorial Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

I have repeatedly said that Gen. MCCLELLAN was not a politician. He has never participated in partisan struggles. His sympathies were undoubtedly with DOUGLAS in the last Presidential campaign, and he belonged to that large class of men who regarded Mr. LINCOLN'S election as inevitable, on account of the determination of the Pro-Slavery leaders to break up the Democratic Party. He early stated that, if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected, *he would be found one of the first to support his Administration against all attacks that might be made upon it.* But, true to his nature and his profession, he abstained from all active participation in the Presidential election—the evidence of which is to be found in the fact that the leading politicians of the two great parties in Illinois accepted his appointment with pleasure. His connection with the great Illinois Railroad placed him in intimate association with Mr. LINCOLN, at that time the leading lawyer at Springfield, the Capital of Illinois—and naturally with Judge DOUGLAS—who may be said to have been one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful advocate of the railroad policy which has done so much for that great State. Therefore, when MCCLELLAN was made a Major-General, and put in the important position he now holds, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, secured a sincere and self-sacrificing friend. But MCCLELLAN's position is by no means an enviable one. His bed is not a bed of roses. Apart from the natural embarrassments common to so vast a command, he has to encounter and surmount obstacles too often of a gratuitous character. Heartily sustained by the President and his Cabinet, and an especial favorite with the Republican and Union leaders, there are some who begin to think that he may be too successful, and who occasionally seek to chill him by their counsel, and to retard him by the exercise of certain powers. A General like MCCLELLAN—a man who has done so much, and is ready to do more, and who will fulfill every just expectation of his country, if he is permitted to take his own course—*must be entirely trusted.* Those who hamper him, no matter what theory they may suggest, are assuming a fearful responsibility.

Archbishop Hughes Guilty of Heresy on the Slave-Trade.

Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York:

YOUR GRACE: The private letter of your servant to you would be unheeded; no English-writing Catholic paper in the Union is courageous enough to publish anything of the present stamp; but, as your servant yet has something to say which seemeth to him well to be spoken, your Grace must pardon him for addressing you through the TIMES.

There was published, now nearly a fortnight ago, in the *Metropolitan Record*, an article on *Brownson's Review*, wherein the Slave-trade, or *traffic in blacks*, is maintained to be permitted, not only through the general tone and tendency of that article, but also in these express terms:

"Now, suppose that the savage King of Dahomey sent his subjects or prisoners to some of the factories on the coast and sold them as slaves, would he be more guilty than if he had cut their heads off? Suppose the slavers at the dock should buy them off at $1 25 a head from the massacre of their barbarous tyrant, would they be doing wrong? They would only have to choose between leaving those wretches to be butchered or transporting them to some of the slave colonies of America. We, of course, believe that no genuine Christian—no decent man—would be engaged in this kind of business; still, we cannot discover the crime even of the slaver in snatching them from the butcheries prepared for them in their native land. When they arrive in those colonies, would it be a crime for humane masters to purchase them at a sum which prospectively might cover the annual or semi-annual wages given to laborers in other parts of the world? These purchasers should be bound, and if they are men of conscience they would be bound, to take care of these unfortunate people. Under the circumstances, *it is very difficult to discover in the purchasers any moral transgression of the law of God or of the law of man where that traffic is authorized.*"

In connection with this your Grace may bear in mind the following *dicta* of an Apostolical letter of Pope GREGORY XVI., dated Nov. 3, 1839:

"We warn and admonish in the Lord all Christians, of whatever condition they may be, and enjoin upon them that, for the future, no one shall venture unjustly to oppress the Indians, negroes, or other men, whoever they may be; to strip them of their property, or reduce them into servitude; or *give aid or support to those who commit such excesses*, or carry on that infamous traffic, by which the blacks, as if they were not men, but mere impure animals, reduced like them into servitude, without any distinction, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, are bought, sold, and devoted to endure the hardest labors."

Your Grace will note that the *slavers* who buy the subjects or prisoners whom the savage King of Dahomey reduces to Slavery, give aid and support to one who commits the excess of reducing negroes into servitude, and carry on the infamous traffic. Be pleased to observe what the Pontiff further says:

"We absolutely prohibit and interdict all ecclesiastics and laymen venturing to maintain that this traffic in blacks is permitted, under *any* pretext or color whatsoever; or to *preach* or *teach* in public or in private, *in any way whatever, anything* contrary to these Apostolic letters."

Now, your Grace will here remark that the writer of the article in the *Record* does, first, "maintain that the traffic of slavers in blacks *is* permitted," and secondly, "teach and preach that it is not a crime forbidden, but a duty, to give aid and support to those who strip negroes of their property, or reduce them to servitude;" whereby he has fallen under interdict.

The writer, then, of the article in the *Record* is plainly excommunicated from the Catholic Church, and with him, of course, for his complicity in publishing, and joint maintaining and teaching of the condemned doctrines, is excommunicated Mr. MULLALY. Your Grace must pardon your servant for troubling you with facts which may not seem to concern you. Mr. MULLALY is but a very small man, and the writer of the *Record's* article, as your Grace will readily admit, only a much smaller. It is not, then, on their account that your servant writes. It is because the *Record* is your official organ, and while such, while your name stands at its head, you are responsible for its orthodoxy. All the weight of its doctrines comes from you; for your Grace knows that without the Archiepiscopal sanction added by you, what Mr. MULLALY or any one else may write in the *Record* amounts to little or nothing. Your Grace's own writings, were you a layman, could not command less attention. If heresy creeps into your official organ, it is clearly your duty immediately to disown it, and put your flock on their guard against it; if you do not so act, the heresy is strengthened, *maintained* and *taught* by the weight of the Archiepiscopal authority you yield it, and the consequences will not fall less heavily that you are not a simple layman.

Let your Grace, then, make all speed to repudiate the false doctrines held in the *Record*, and discontinue your connection with its interdicted editor. Catholics have a right to call on you to set their religion free from the loathsome charges your conduct justifies. Your Grace's servant demands it, and begs to warn you well, that the moments of your delay are precious. Rome is not so beleagured as to be unable to hurl again her thunders on the heads of her faithless pastors. It is a terrible risk your Grace runs to suffer your flock to be misled, while you, seeing it and being able to stop it, do nothing. Your Grace is aware that Rome has sharp ears.

May your Grace heed the words of your servant, for truth is truth.

I am, your Grace's most obedient servant in Xt,
Oct. 17, 1861. A YANKEE CATHOLIC.

Condition of Indian Affairs in Dacotah.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

The following is a synopsis of the contents of a letter just received at the Indian Department, and forwarded by Col. H. B. BRANCH, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Joseph, to whom it was written by W. A. BURLEIGH, Indian Agent at Touctor Station. It is dated Greenwood, Dacotah Territory, Sept. 27. It appears that the Reserve is infested by a set of worthless, unprincipled white traders and whisky-venders. Mr. BURLEIGH has become very unpopular with this class, by reason of his rigid enforcement of the laws prohibiting the vending of liquors to the Indians, and they have been driven off the Reserve by him several times. These men have lately been tampering with the Indians, stirring discontent against the Government and its agents. A very mutinous feeling now prevails throughout the entire tribe by reason of these treasonable misrepresentations. On the morning of the 27th ult., some dozen or more of the proscribed whisky venders, followed by the entire tribe, rode up to the agency, and commenced creating a disturbance. The Indians were unusually insolent and unreasonable in their demands. The agent reasoned with them very kindly and patiently, until their insolence became unbearable, when he sent them packing. But they soon returned, much increased in numbers, and armed with every available weapon of savage warfare, breathing invective on the United States Government and its agents, and prepared to burn down the Agency. Only the firmness of Mr. BURLEIGH, and a salutary second thought of the probable consequences of such an act, saved the buildings from destruction for the time being. If Government does not act wisely and promptly in this matter we shall soon have the whole Sioux nation in revolt.

Mr. STACK, Indian Agent from New-Mexico, came on here yesterday, and reports the Santa Fé Indians all quiet. Also, Mr. COFFIN arrived at the same time, bearing dispatches from Gen. LANE to the War Department.

Obituary.

At his residence in this city, on the 10th October, in the 43d year of his age, in calmness, after a lingering illness, JOHN A. BROWNLEE departed this life.

His death has made a "great vacancy" in our society. The large concourse of citizens which followed his remains to the grave, attests the deep impression made upon our people by his loss.

Few men have lived in our midst who shared so largely the affection and esteem of all classes of our citizens. His life was active, enterprising and useful. Imbued with large public spirit he imparted it to others, and dedicated much of his energy to the advancement of public measures. In the marts of trade, in the councils of finance, as in the broader fields of patriotic labor, he was always active and efficient, and, amid all vicissitudes, preserved untarnished the honor of the merchant and the man. Many will miss his unostentatious and unstinted generosity. But the beauty of his life was best seen in the social principle which animated it. He left no enemy behind when he left us. He joined to the energy and enterprise which made him a successful merchant and public benefactor, the softer qualities which inspire love.

His love for the beautiful was intense. His mansion, now draped in mourning and filled with sorrow, attests the refinement and delicacy of his taste. He surrounded himself in the inner life of his home with the monuments of successful art, of which he was a liberal patron.

No contact with the outer world could dim for a moment that "soft green of the soul," on which the eyes of affection and friendship love to dwell.

We dare not enter the sacred portals where Grief, in the persons of wife and children, keeps her vigils, further than to say to the orphan mourners, "Your father inherited the virtues of his ancestry, and he leaves the legacy unimpaired to his children."

—*St. Louis Republican.* U. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 19, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6's, '62	96⅛	9,000 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	94
26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	100 Hud. R. R.	s30 37⅛
21,000 U. S. 6s, '81	Cou 94⅞	100 do	37⅛
1,000 Ohio State 6s '86.	92½	50 do	37⅛
500 N. Car. State 6s	60	50 do	37¾
4,000 do	59	150 Mich. Cen. R.	50
15,000 Missouri State 6s.	45¾	50 do	b10 50
15,000 do	b30 45¾	50 do	s10 50
1,000 La. State 6s	56⅜	100 do	b10 49⅞
2,000 Mo. 6s, st'g bds	40	100 do	49⅞
2,000 Mich. St. 8 w. bs.	83	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S	38⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. bds, old	92	100 do	38⅜
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. ct. bds	92½	50 do	b60 38⅞
3,000 Ind. B. 7s, g. St. of Missouri	40	700 do	b10 38¾
8,000 L. Er. & W. 1 m. b.	71	50 do	b10 38¾
100 Butch. & Drov. B'k	103	100 Harlem Railroad	13
150 Bank of the Repub.	90	100 Harlem R. pref'd	32½
211 Pacific M. S. Co	83¾	100 do	b30 32½
50 do	83¾	250 do	32¾
200 do	82½	25 M. & P. D. C. 2d pf'd.	85
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s15 78⅜	5 Panama R.	117
450 do	78⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	71¾
50 do	b7 78¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	71⅞
100 do	b30 78¾	100 do	s30 71¾
100 do	b10 78½	100 do	s30 71
50 do	b10 78½	100 do	b30 71⅛
200 do	s4 78½	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	36
300 do	s10 78⅛	1000 do	b10 36¼
100 do	s60 78	150 do	b30 36¼
500 do	78⅛	500 do	36¼
75 Erie Railroad	32	100 do	s30 36⅜
150 do	22½	650 do	36⅜
50 do	b10 32½	50 Chicago & R. I. R.	50⅜
150 do	s30 32	300 do	51
150 do	31⅞	50 do	50¾
200 do	s30 31¾	450 do	50⅞
325 Erie Railroad, Pref.	52	50 do	s10 51

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels have adopted another expedient for obstructing the navigation of the Lower Potomac, and to some purpose, as it enabled them yesterday to make a capture. They have stretched a chain across the channel at Pasawamsic Creek, and when the *Resolute*, with the schooners *Fairfax* and *Lady Ann* in tow, passed up, she ran against it, and was unable to proceed until the *Fairfax* broke loose and drifted toward the shore, when the rebels in boats started out and captured her, the *Resolute* at the same time being fired upon by the shore battery, and being unable to render any assistance to the *Fairfax*, which was heavily loaded with hay. The *Resolute* finally succeeded in getting over the chain, with the other schooner, after remaining as a target for the batteries for upwards of an hour, during which time about a hundred and fifty shot and shell were fired at her. She, as well as the *Lady Ann*, was struck several times, but no one on board was injured. It is difficult to imagine how a chain of sufficient strength to stop the progress of a steamer, could have been stretched across the river without the knowledge of some one of the flotilla.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is taking all necessary measures to inform himself of the exact meaning of the recent rebel movements. On Friday a reconnoissance was pushed towards Occoquan, taking the telegraph road as far as Acatink Creek, and parties were sent to Acatink, Pohick, and on the road leading up the Ocatink. The latter encountered the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back and gave the alarm, and the long roll was beaten at the rebel camp on the other side of the Acatink Creek. This reconnoissance established the fact that there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the Potomac, above the Occoquan River. Another important reconnoissance was made yesterday in the direction of Leesburg, the result of which is not yet known. Gen. MCCALL, with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, together with cavalry and artillery, was engaged in the service. He was last heard from at Drainesville, about ten miles from Prospect Hill and fifteen from Leesburgh, which point he had reached without opposition.

An important correspondence has passed between Lord LYONS, the British Minister, and Secretary SEWARD, relative to the rights of British subjects during the pendancy of the rebellion. Lord LYONS, referring to the case of Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMIE, who were arrested and subsequently released, terms this proceeding an arbitrary one, and states that the British Government is much concerned about the matter, and regards it as requiring serious consideration. Secretary SEWARD, in his reply, after detailing the circumstances of the arrest, states that the proceedings were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities, and not until after the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act to any extent deemed necessary by the exigencies of the State. For the exercise of his discretion in this respect, the President is responsible before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable, also, to the judgment of his countrymen. The safety of the whole people has, in the present emergency, become the supreme law, and all classes alike must acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes; and, while the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown is not questioned, it can hardly be expected that the President will accept *their* explanation of the Constitution of the United States. He must be allowed, therefore, to interpret it in a manner which will enable him to execute his great trust with the most complete success, under the sanction of the highest authority of our own country, and sustained by the general consent of the people.

From Missouri, we learn that there is a probability of the rebels under PRICE making a stand at Carthage, which is sixty miles from Springfield. We hear, also, that Gen. JOHNSON has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property—meaning slaves—from the State. Whether JOHNSON is to supercede PRICE is not stated.

Reports from Southeast Missouri now inform us that the rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day, were not a part of JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces, as at first reported, but marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. François Counties, numbering about six hundred. JEFF. THOMPSON, it is stated, has not been in that region for some time. Fifty men of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, under Gen. LIPPINCOTT, encountered the bridge-burning force two miles below the river, and cut their way through them with a loss of seven men taken prisoners. In the engagement on the 17th, below Ironton, reported a day or two ago, the rebels are known to have lost thirty-six killed and wounded, and probably many more, while the National loss was but ten wounded—one mortally. The rebel force was about two thousand, and was thought to be the advance guard of a much larger body. It was made up of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas troops.

Much feeling was created in Boston when it became known that United States Quartermaster THOMAS, who left that city in the *Niagara*, had been furnished with letters of credit amounting to five millions pounds sterling, for the purchase of army clothing in England. The Board of Trade and the Committee of Associated Banks immediately held meetings, and protested against the proceeding in the most earnest manner. It was rumored last night that the Government, in consequence of this protest, had countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax or Cape Race, at which latter point the *Niagara* probably called last night.

A number of contradictory statements have recently appeared with reference to the position of JOHN ROSS, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The matter is perhaps set at rest by a letter which is published in the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*. It purports to be written by JOHN ROSS himself to Major CLARK, Acting Quartermaster of the Confederate army, to be handed to BEN MCCULLOCH. It states that at the mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees, held at Tahlequa on the 21st of August, they with marked unanimity declared their adherence to the rebel cause, and gave their authorities power to negotiate an alliance. In view of this action, the letter states, a regiment of mounted men was to be immediately raised to meet any emergency which might arise. The character of the letter leads us to doubt its genuineness,—especially as authoritative intelligence of a contrary nature has been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th inst., with four days' later news from Europe, passed Cape Race on Friday night. The news is generally unimportant. The Cotton market is reported firm. In Breadstuffs there was an upward tendency, and Provisions were quiet but steady. Consols were unchanged.

The State Convention of Missouri has adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature in 1862—it having been decided to postpone the State election until then.

It is stated that it has been decided by Secretary CHASE, with the assistance of experts, that *green* teas are manufactured articles, and coming from other than places of growth, must pay twenty-five per cent. duty. The manufacture consists in the coloring process, from which black teas are exempt.

The amount of grain, including flour reduced to grain, shipped from Chicago during the month of September, amounts to 8,450,000 bushels. This is the largest quantity of grain ever shipped from Chicago in any single month, the excess being about 2,000,000.

The Pontoon Bridge at Paducah is gone. The river has risen lately from ten to fifteen feet, and with such rapidity as to break up and carry away the bridge. It is said to be lodged somewhere between there and Cairo.

Indiana disputes the statement that New-Hampshire is the first State that has her full quota of volunteers in actual service. Indiana, whose quota is 34,000, has 32 regiments of infantry, of 1,048 men each; one regiment of cavalry; fourteen companies, of 1,153 men; three batteries, of 156 men each, and one of a hundred men, making an aggregate of 35.357 men in actual service. In addition to this, there are six regiments now ready for the field, as soon as arms can be procured, and sixteen more organized and rapidly filling up.

The voters of Hon. JOHN F. POTTER'S district, in Wisconsin, have raised a legion, to be called Lander's Body Guard, and have made application to Gen. LANDER that this corps be attached to his brigade, in honor of his gallant conduct in the Potter and Pryor affair. Gen. LANDER acknowledges the compliment, and replies that while he would like to have the legion attached as a portion of his command, that he does not believe in body guards.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has taken Gen. ANDERSON'S place in the Department of the Cumberland, is making estimates for funds to supply 60,000 soldiers—the number that he expects his command will reach in a short time. The rebel force, under BUCKNER, is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 men. Regiments of troops are constantly arriving in Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; and Unionists are rejoicing that secession will soon be driven out of the State.

Less extensive transactions were reported in Flour and Wheat on Saturday. Private advices from France were somewhat discouraging to export buyers. Prices declined slightly. Corn was in limited demand, and was a shade dearer. Oats were actively sought after, and were decidedly higher. Government purchases, recently, have been heavy. Groceries, Cotton, Fish, Candles, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Pork and Lard were more sought after, as were also Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. North River Hay, Manilla Hemp, new Hops, Whisky, Tallow, and Tobacco were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 514 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Residents and the War.

The correspondence which has taken place between Lord LYONS, the British Minister, and Mr. SEWARD, is another assurance that our relations with England rest upon a satisfactory basis. Two English subjects, suspected upon sufficient grounds of promoting the Southern rebellion, had been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The British Envoy, properly mindful of the rights of his countrymen, made their confinement the subject of protest; and in reply the Secretary of State justifies the measure by appealing to that supreme law of self-preservation, which in extreme circumstances authorizes a Government to employ exceptional means of protection. With this response the correspondence necessarily ends, for the gentlemen whose cases provoked it, were released some time since.

While the protest of Lord LYONS was dictated by instructions from England, the language and reasoning he uses are his own. And the argument certainly does no credit to his judgment and sense of decorum. Had he simply demanded the liberation of the prisoners because they were British subjects, and an explanation of the apparent violation of their rights, he would have gone as far as his diplomatic character warranted. But there were palpable reasons why this would not have answered. To claim that the character of British subjects sufficed to protect men in open or secret labors to effect the overthrow of the Government, would be an excess of absurdity, in which Lord LYONS would very reluctantly indulge. The United States has a large resident population, who have not chosen to throw off their foreign allegiance and assume the duties as well as the privileges of American citizenship. They are here to enrich themselves from the abundant resources of the country; are received with unstinted welcome; are surrounded by all the guarantees of law and order, in their pursuit of wealth, which they confess their intention, in the fact of omitting to be naturalized, to carry elsewhere and enjoy. That these sojourners shall be permitted to abuse the National hospitality, by intrigues to destroy the institutions and dissolve the Government which protects them, is a demand evidently inadmissible either in reason or diplomacy. This Lord LYONS appreciates, and is driven to implead an act of Congress, and to submit a new canon of constitutional interpretation, as the only plausible ground of protest. This is, in every way, unfortunate for the Minister. It has exposed him to a very just rebuke for impertinence at the hands of the Secretary of State,—a rebuke all the more effective, because administered with excellent temper and with a proper assertion of the position and dignity of this Government. It has also exposed him to injurious reflections; for it is impossible we should witness a foreign Minister repeating the traitorous cavil that the Administration should rather permit the Constitution to be overthrown than deviate from the letter of a single clause in the effort to preserve it, without suspecting that his sympathies are less than loyal to the Government which receives him as the representative of a friendly Power. On the whole, therefore, this diplomatic tilt has resulted to the disadvantage of the English challenger.

For the rest, we shall probably hear no more of Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMIE. Gen. JACKSON, in the instances of ARMSTRONG and ARMBUSTER, gave a decided and violent expression of opinion as to the right of British subjects to conspire against this Government, by hanging both of them. The British Government, having dispensed with redress in that case, which certainly was an extreme one, will hardly invite a serious controversy over one so much more moderate in its type.

A Vision of Southern Commerce.

We are indebted to our London namesake for the publication of a very remarkable document. It is a circular, addressed by the "Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Georgia," to the Chamber of Commerce of London, England. What that august body of Southern commercial philosophers think and desire is sufficiently set forth in the single sentence forming the exordium of this grand, gloomy and peculiar document.

"The difficulties existing between the Confederate and the United States—the atrocious war which is now waged upon the Confederate States by their former friends—and the utter impracticability and hopelessness of any future Union between the two sections make it necessary for the Southern portion *to secure its commercial while asserting its political independence.*"

With this laudable view the Chamber of Commerce of the renowned City of Atlanta hereby opens correspondence with "the various similar bodies in foreign countries." Let commercial nations know that Atlanta "wants the freest possible trade with all the world." Thus far the philosophers of the Georgian city had gone when, with an excess of modesty, it seems to have occurred to them that mayhap the provincial instincts of their English *confrères* had prevented their gaining a due appreciation of the great centropolitan Atlanta. "We beg to call brief attention to the city from which this circular is dated." Take down your map, then, Mr. Bull, wipe your spectacles, put your finger on "the geographical centre of the new Confederacy," in the State of Georgia, and upon "a high *series of ridges and spurs* of the Alleghany Mountains, about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea," you will find, if the stupid chartographer has not left it out, the city which "*wants* the freest possible trade with all the world." Great is the Atlanta of to-day, but greater by far is the Atlanta of the future. Already "about fourteen thousand inhabitants" make it a mart busy with the sounds of men and Africans. Think of that, London, and tremble—*about* fourteen thousand!—more or less. "The assessed valuation of its real estate is this year something over $4,000,000"!—more or less. To be sure, its facilities of communication with all the world are not all that could be desired—but are not "two lines of railroad projected, which *will soon* be built"? Besides, is not Atlanta "located upon a granite or primary formation at a high elevation"—the granite formation symbolizing the stability of her commercial prosperity and the elevation of 1,100 feet on the Alleganies raising her denizens to an etherial altitude where visions of glory and unborn generations of niggers burst upon their view?

There is one locality, and but one, which the commercial philosophers deign to put into competition with the august Atlanta. It is the village in which we have the unhappiness to live. New-York, "from various causes already becoming inoperative," has hitherto had "a considerable portion" of that trade which is henceforward to become, as by rights it should, the appanage of Atlanta. "Even during the past twelve months Atlanta's trade has exceeded $6,000,000!" This is large; but, considering that it is somewhat less than one third of one day's commercial transactions of New-York City, even in these hard times, it is easy to see what a splendid chance is afforded for expansion when "two projected railroads" shall have been the planted on the solid underpinning of her granitic formation.

From the prospects of their future metropolis, the prophets of Atlanta advance to some general considerations on the Southern Confederacy. With exquisite tact the manufacturers of Manchester are informed that "the South possesses the *only reliable* cotton lands in the world"—an announcement that cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the enterprising members of the universal Cotton Supply Association! Moreover, while Secessiondom has the monopoly of cotton, she is, also, we are told, "the greatest producer of tobacco." Now, considering that, of the 80,000 hogsheads of tobacco annually shipped by New-Orleans, 60,000 are the growth of the loyal State of Kentucky, and only 20,000 of the "Confederate" States; and that out of the 200,000 hogsheads of the weed shipped from the United States per annum, the dominions of JEFFERSON DAVIS participate only to the extent of some 50,000, it is pretty plain to what degree they *monopolize* the fumatory staple. These are facts with which the London Chamber of Commerce must be familiar, for they have our official trade reports—which wont tend to give them a very high opinion of the veracity of their Georgia correspondents. When, however, the philosophers of Atlanta proceed to expatiate on free trade—"which the South insists on, while the North demands protection"—they have John Bull where the hair is short. Even he, though, will hardly be imposed upon by the assertion that "the average of custom duties collected by the United States will reach nearly fifty per cent.," when all the world knows that the Secretary of the Treasury would be very glad if he could get something less than twenty-five per cent., even with the war tax added! The circular concludes with the remark that "our whole coast is thus open to the commerce of the world"—which is not so true as it would be, were the atrocious blockading fleet that lines the coast aforesaid only removed.

It would hardly have occurred to us to make such a document the subject of note, were it not that the London journals have taken this piece of Southern bombast *au pied de la lettre*. If Bohemia were to issue a circular to the European Powers, arrogating to herself to dictate concerning maritime law, blockades, and the rights of neutrals, it would probably strike those journals as slightly grotesque. And yet the ridiculous cockeral circular of a Chamber of *Commerce* of a little wooden village in Georgia, is made the subject of long and solemn discussions! Their sense of humor and their knowledge of the relations of American commerce have certainly room to develop.

Dissatisfaction Among the Rebels.

Reports from the rebel army tell us that the influence of those few Northern newspapers which find their way among the soldiers is found to be very prejudicial to their efficiency, and that the officers complain that their presence tends to "promote cowardice" among the troops. We can readily understand that this must be so. The logical faculty cannot be entirely blotted out of the minds of the rebels, though it would indeed seem as if its working had been suspended for a time, and the old influence which Northern newspapers have had with them in days that are past, cannot have been entirely destroyed. And so, when they read in the columns of Northern papers of the state of feeling among us, of the settled determination to preserve the Union unbroken, and of the power that is cheerfully committed to the Government by the people for the accomplishment of that purpose; when they contrast the state of things here with that which exists throughout the Southern States—the abundant means poured into the lap of the National Government, with the desperate shifts of the Confederate Treasury; the revival of business among us with its destruction at the South; the general prosperity which exists throughout the North, in spite of the heavy burdens of the war, with the ruin which menaces the Southern States, of which a token stares them in the face as they contrast the diminished sheets and dingy paper of the Southern newspapers with the sheets, white and sightly as of old, of the Northern paper which has been smuggled in among them; when they consider all these things, how can it be but that the soldier shall ask himself what has brought about all this difference, and what it is that he is fighting for. And if he gets no satisfactory answer to these questionings, what wonder if he somewhat loses heart under the discomforts of his camp life, and losing heart, shows what his officer calls cowardice, but which is really the uprising of reason and common sense.

There are symptoms of such workings in the popular mind throughout the Southern States. One of these symptoms is the great dissatisfaction felt at the workings of their postal system, and expressed so strongly in an article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, which we copied in our columns a few days since. It is true the *Enquirer* simply attacked the administration of the office among them, and possibly there may have been ground for attacking it, but it can hardly be but that the people, far and wide, as their postal facilities are cut off entirely, or they are compelled to pay four cents for what under the Union cost them but one, shall come to the conclusion that there is a connection between disunion and these deprivations. And if the Israelites hankered after the flesh-pots of Egypt, although to go back to them was to go back to slavery, and away from all glorious promises and hopes, what wonder if these people, who have been rushed into rebellion by a few ambitious leaders, should turn longing looks again to the old Union, around which their sympathies had clustered, under which they were far freer than they are now, which brought to them but benefactions, and whose attempted disruption has brought with it deprivation and discomfort, anxiety and apprehension.

So, too, we observed that a correspondent of one of the Southern papers expressed the opinion that their present Government was as corrupt as the old one. Why should it not be? It is in the hands of the same men. Our Southern friends surely ought to know that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin. Do they expect that FLOYD will not steal now if he gets a chance? Can they fail to see that they are supporting the same set of office-holders, and bearing alone the burden of supporting them? Are not the PRYORS still running for Congress? Do not the WISES, and the TOOMBSES, and the RHETTS, and the BROWNS, still occupy the posts of emolument? Can they fail to see, some day or other, that ALICK STEPHENS was right when he said that the reason of all the troubles was that some ambitious men had lost their places? Will not that day surely come when Northern arms shall break the yoke which now oppresses the people of the Southern States, and men shall be again able to express the convictions of their hearts without fear? We cannot doubt but that, in that day, many will be found in whom these thoughts will have been stirring, whose minds will have drawn these inferences, and who will be prepared heartily to rejoice in their return under the old roof-tree.

THE FORTIFICATION CIRCULAR IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Leader* is not chargeable with the weakness of loving the American people wisely or well. It loses no chance of saying venomous, or doing damaging, things to-usward; and would evidently like to promote a state of feeling which shall forever render a union of Canada with the United States impossible. Such, perhaps, is its duty as the organ of a Government constituted and instructed in Downing-street, and averse from anything tending to augment the inconvenient greatness of the American Republic. In the remarks of the *Leader* upon Mr. SEWARD'S circular respecting fortifications, it chooses to regard the recommendations of the letter as a menace directed against Canada, and at once suggests warlike measures in response. It is needless to say the letter admits of no such construction. So far from proposing hostile measures, it deprecates hostilities, and would avoid them by precautions purely defensive. But had it taken a less forbearing direction, and, pointing to the sudden presence of several regiments, the flower of the British army, on our Northern frontier, and the sudden and complete preparation of Quebec to resist invasion and assault, argued the necessity of putting that boundary in a state of defence, the *Leader* would still have been without reason to stigmatize the measure as threatening. The menace would be, as it is, from the other side. We will only add that if out of the irritating efforts of the Canada Press to excite feelings of estrangement and jealousy between the people of Canada and this country a war should unhappily spring, the *Leader* will find it has overacted its part, perhaps fatally.

A War of Boundaries.

In common with every revolution, the war waged by the South changes its character as it advances. At the outset, all the South asked was to be "let alone;"—now it talks of invading the Northern States. Then it was a war purely of self-defence;—now it is a war of boundaries. Then the doctrine of State rights was paramount, and the right of each State to secede at will from the new Confederacy was expressly recognized in their Constitution;—now every Slave State that hesitates must be coerced into subjection.

We find these advanced principles of the new Confederacy very explicitly laid down in a late number of the Richmond *Examiner*, as quoted by the Baltimore *American*, which exposes its sophistries in a very clear and convincing manner. The *Examiner* opens its article with the following upon Boundaries:

"The natural boundary of the Confederate States on the north is along the Missouri River to the Mississippi; thence along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio; thence along the Ohio to the Virginia line; thence along the Virginia and the Northern Maryland line to the Atlantic. *The Ohio line is the most important portion of this frontier.* The battle of Manassas settled the question of the independence of the South in the public opinion of the world. *All the rest of the fighting that has occurred, or that will have to be done, will be a mere contest for boundaries.* The boundary is the real issue in Missouri; it is the issue in Northwest Virginia, and it will soon be the issue in Maryland."

This is jumping to a conclusion with a good deal more haste than wisdom. The battle of Manassas settled nothing whatever beyond the temporary superiority in numbers and position of the rebel forces. It neither broke the power nor discouraged the hearts of the Northern people. We are far better able to wage war now than we were before that affair, and far less disposed to concede the independence of the South. To say, therefore, that this question was settled by that battle is sheer nonsense. That battle was fought nearer what the South claims as its Northern boundary than the next one will be. Fort Monroe still bears the Stars and Stripes a good deal below that line. We have, since that time, planted our flag at Cape Hatteras. And all the progress which the South has made towards carrying its boundary line to the Ohio has been backwards.

But for the achievement of its object, the South must reconquer Missouri, Kentucky, Northern Virginia and Maryland, and take Washington. The loss of these States is charged by the *Examiner* to the "action of *their own inhabitants*." Kentucky, it says, was lost to the South "by the treachery of its demagogues and the Dutch." "In Western Virginia Hessian politicians and Hessian men did the same bad work," whilst "in Maryland and Eastern Virginia, the treason of the Hickses and the Hessians brought in upon Southern soil the invader and the despot." Especially is the loss of Fortress Monroe deplored, "which would now be worth a million a day" to them had it not been given up. The doctrine of State rights is thus summarily discarded. The "inhabitants" of these States have proved *treacherous* to the supreme authority. "Geographically, politically and strategetically Kentucky is a *part of the South*, which she cannot afford to surrender to Northern control and jurisdiction," whatever her people may say to the contrary. And so also the line of Northern Maryland, although "merely astronomical," must be held; that the two populations contemplated must be separated by such "distinct landmarks" as to prevent all chances for an "underground railroad."

The *Examiner* thus sums up its statement of the duties of the South in the prosecution of the war:

"*Our true policy of defence lies in a vigorous push for the banks of the Ohio.* We can afford to suffer raids on the Southern seaboard, if we can succeed in reaching, with a large force, the enemy's own thresholds and homesteads in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Then, if he lands and ravages our coasts, we will invade, pillage and burn his villages in retaliation. Until we shall have reconquered the Southern territory that has been surrendered to him, and planted ourselves right upon the border of his own country, we shall not be safe from his raids upon our Southern coast. *It would require an army of a million of men to line our coasts in such a manner as to protect them from their naval excursions.* On the contrary, 50,000 or 75,000 men *penetrating to the banks of the Ohio at a few different points*, will effectually secure our coast from aggression, by giving him alarm and employment at home, and by putting it in our power to retaliate upon him with a vengeance. Twenty thousand additional troops ought to be forthwith sent into Western Virginia, and every available regiment and company in Tennessee and Arkansas ought to be precipitated into Kentucky and Missouri. *We have trifled away two-thirds of the present season of campaign*; let us make up by earnest work in the other third, for the indolence of the past."

This is a very excellent programme, but one which the South will find somewhat difficult of execution. We hardly think they will find it convenient to march an army of 50,000 or 75,000 into Ohio. In the first place they will need them at home,—and in the next place they will find too many obstacles in the way to permit the proposed advance.

Treason Subsisting on Loyalty.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 11th of October has an account of the confiscation of estates and property in Virginia, which have occurred under the sequestration act of the rebel Congress, since the 30th of September. The aggregate value of the property thus confiscated owned by Northern citizens or loyal Virginians, is estimated at $800,000. But this was the result of only ten days' adjudications. Doubtless the work will go on until every species and vestige of property in Virginia "belonging or in any wise appertaining," as the lawyers say, to Northern and loyal citizens, has been confiscated and sold, and the proceeds paid into the rebel Confederate treasury. The Virginia papers estimate the amount of property in that State owned by Northern Unionists at $30,000,000. The aggregate value of the first ten days' confiscations, as computed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, indicates that the sum is more likely to be greater than less.

But this proceeding in Virginia is only a beginning—an example to be followed in every other Seceded State, until the whole South is purged of the loyal ownership of property. Virginia is perhaps an average field for Northern enterprise and investment. Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana and Texas, have likewise drawn immense sums of money from the North, which are "permanent investments" in property in those States, in a sense that is most painfully true. The confiscation of all this property will yield a very large revenue to the impoverished Confederate treasury. It is one of the most reliable sources of income that the rebel Government has, and will probably afford no less than $250,000,000—equal to half the debt that the United States Government is authorized to incur in the prosecution of the war. This is the estimate of the National property alone that is owned by Northern people in the South, such as land and negroes, cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, manufactured articles there on sale, machinery, ships, &c. If we add the railroad and bank stocks, bonds and mortgages, and State bonds of the various Confederate States that are owned in the North, we shall have a grand aggregate of several hundred millions more of loyal property to which the Confederate Treasury will succeed. On the whole, if the sequestration act of the rebel Congress applies to property in the shape of indebtedness to the North, and applies to States and corporations as well as to individuals, it is probable that Northern funds to the amount of $750,000,000 will be employed by the rebel Government in upholding their diabolical war against the Constitution and laws of the Union. Supposing the rebellion to be finally successful, and no recourse possible for present robberies and confiscations, we have an impressive idea of the extent of the loss that will be inflicted on the loyal citizens of the republic. They will have paid the entire cost of the Confederate rebellion, besides having been saddled with the gigantic debt that the National Government is incurring in defence of the Union.

There is enough in this view of the rebellion to arouse and unite the energies of the nation in the most determined efforts to suppress it. To have traitors assail and imperil the Union is bad enough, and humiliates every true man who has been proud of his name as an American citizen. But to have the rebellion succeed, and to feel that our Government had been destroyed by the rebel employment of means and money which were the legitimate product of Northern thrift and industry, would be too much for loyal people to endure and live. We had better perish utterly than to survive, a weakened and dismembered nation, of whom the future historian should record a ruin so pusillanimous. Let us remember that great as our loss in conducting a war for the integrity of the Union may be, it is not half what our loss will be, if, after a halting and ineffectual campaign, we abandon the contest and permit the Southern rebellion to become an accomplished fact in history. In this event we shall lose, not only the total cost of the whole war, but, what is worse, our self-respect, our national greatness, and the respect of all ages.

But what shall we do while the rebels are preying upon the wealth that luckless enterprise has left in their borders? Have they no property within our reach that we can confiscate, by way of reprisal? Unfortunately, not much. To get possession of their goods, we must invade their country. We must retaliate on them at their own homes. And it is time we were earnestly about it. Let our columns push on, by land and by sea, and make rebels feel that revolution has its losses as well as its gains. Virginia has tobacco; North Carolina has naval stores; South Carolina has rice; Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have cotton; Louisiana has sugar;—all the rebel States, except Florida, have something that our army can turn to profitable account in a victorious invasion. And all of them have a species of property that, in presence of a successful Union army, becomes the subject of a self-confiscation and consecration to the cause of freedom.

In the advance of our armies will be found ample reprisal for all the sequestrations now taking place under the rebel Government. We have the power for retaliation a thousand fold; and while the rebels grow gleeful over the petty confiscation robberies at Richmond, our grand armies should push on and occupy whole districts and States, restoring to loyal owners their own, and making a mockery of sequestrating courts and their ineffectual judgments. The lives of traitors will then pay the forfeit of their follies.

A DISCARDED DIPLOMATIST.—English papers announce the death of Mr. LOFTUS OTWAY, at one time the British Plenipotentiary in Mexico. His decease is quite unreservedly ascribed to a broken-heart, the vulgar synonym of disappointed passion and mortified vanity. In England, the diplomatic corps is a close corporation. Its honors are conferred with strict regard to seniority and precedence; the Government very rarely indeed stepping outside the profession, or violating the regular order of promotion, in making diplomatic appointments. Mr. OTWAY, after arduous service, had attained the elevated rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. His next step was a transfer to a Court of higher importance, and then were to come, in proper time, an ambassadorship, a retiring pension, a peerage, and perhaps a garter. Most unhappily, Mr. OTWAY missed all these splendid rewards of the profession. His mismanagement of British interests in Mexico destroyed him. Influenced by his wife, a Spanish lady and a devoted Roman Catholic, and by DE GABRIAC, the French resident, equally strong in his religious partialities, Mr. OTWAY gave himself wholly to the interests of the clerical reactionary party, intrigued for it, aided it with money and counsel, disregarded entirely the obligations of neutrality and the demands of British subjects for protection or redress, and refused even to protest, when several of them were pitilessly butchered by his friends at Tacubaya. And worse than all, he so grossly misrepresented the nature of the issue between the contending parties, and so blinded and prejudiced the Foreign Office in London as to Mexican affairs generally, that his dishonest partisanship is still bearing fruit in a proposed hostile expedition and forcible intervention.

Mr. OTWAY when suddenly recalled from his mission was in the midst of such bad work. His

expressed unqualified censure. His name was stricken from the roll of promotion. It was not the intention of his Government to give him further employment, but the importunity of friends, who besought of Lord RUSSELL some clemency for a ruined man, procured for him at length the appointment of Consul at Milan—a position of small profit, no honor and infinite labor. The mortification of such a descent was intolerable, and he has died beneath it.

Having for several years followed the course of events in Mexico with assiduous attention, we have had very many occasions to mention the name of Mr. ORWAY, and always, we lament to say, in terms of strong condemnation. We now repeat it for the last time, and not unkindly—merely to point the moral of a misguided career.

THE PROPHET OF COTTON-HUMANITY.—WILLIAM SCHAW LINDSAY, who in the course of his late speechifying to his constituents at Sunderland made such a funny jumble of cotton-spinning and humanity, is a keen Scotchman, whose epterprise, industry, and sagacity have pushed him forward as a power in the British mercantile marine, made a fortune for him, and given him a seat in the House of Commons. Last year he was a volunteer missionary to this country to persuade our merchants that free trade was for *their* advantage; and considering that he himself owns a fleet of ships, and would necessarily profit by the carrying trade, it was very disinterested advice to request the British Government to have the blockade removed! It might seem strange that clear-headed, freedom-loving Scotchmen should sympathize with the Slavery insurgents. But self-interest strangely colors the spectacles through which people view things. It is a curious trait that there are no such virulent upholders of the rebellion as the manufacturers of Glasgow, Paisley, and other Scotch spinning towns. The Manchester men don't begin to hold a candle to them.

THE LATEST CONFEDERATE LIE.—The latest *canard* of the Southern emissaries in Europe is the following item in the columns of the *Abeille du Nord*:

"The prudent Czar seeks to make friends even with the Mammon of Democracy. *He has compounded a treaty with America by which Russian ships are exempted from the annoyance of the blockade of the American coasts.*" The diplomats wish to discover what the Czar has given in exchange for this exceptional privilege."

The diplomats are fools enough, at times, to be sure; but they are hardly so silly as to be caught by any such trick as that of the ass whose ear-marks appear in this ridiculous fabrication. The Confederate agent, trusting to the ignorance of the Europeans as to American affairs, has inserted this paragraph in a Continental journal, hoping the insinuation that the Emperor ALEXANDER'S friendly declaration towards this country was purchased by the concession alluded to, would create a certain discontent. A very feeble dodge.

OUR REBELLION ABROAD.—Mr. SPURGEON has been lecturing in Manchester on the Gorilla. Either in the direct line of his subject, or by way of digression, he managed to speak at the same time of the American Rebellion, and to say that "it was better that the hurricane of war on the other side of the Atlantic should sweep Slavery away, than that such a curse to humanity should continue." Mr. LAYARD, who presided, followed up this reference to the rebellion by saying

—"that in judging of our American brethren it must never be forgotten that we had left the institution of Slavery to them as an inheritance. After WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON, the man who had done most to put down Slavery and the Slave-trade was Lord PALMERSTON. The cession to this country of Lagos would, he believed, contribute much to that end, and it should be distinctly understood that the object of that cession was not to aggrandize ourselves, but to put an end to the Slave-trade on that coast."

We trust the result will vindicate his assertion as to the motives of the English in acquiring Lagos.

Senator Hale and the Arthur Edwards Claim.

Our readers may remember an editorial article in the TIMES, over a year ago, upon the claim of ARTHUR EDWARDS for compensation for mail services, and the action of Senator HALE upon it. The article was copied into the Boston *Courier*, against which Mr. HALE commenced a suit for libel. We find in the *Courier* the following letter in regard to it, which, as an act of justice to all the parties concerned, we cheerfully transfer to our own columns:

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

MY DEAR SIR: You have requested my views in regard to the suit pending against the members of the (late) firm of JOHN CLARK & Co., for an alleged libel upon Hon. JOHN P. HALE, contained in the Boston *Courier* for July 2, 1860. The suit was founded upon the republication of an editorial article from the NEW-YORK TIMES, with some brief remarks of the *Courier*, commenting upon the course of Mr. HALE in regard to a bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS and others, which passed through both Houses of Congress, and was then arrested by an Executive veto. The bill was reported by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads in the Senate, of which Mr. HALE was a member, and was by him sustained in debate.

Since the commencement of the suit, the preparations for the defence have been mainly made by me, and I have thus had occasion to learn something about the facts in the case.

The claim of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates has long been pending, and has become a tolerably familiar matter at Washington. Without going into unnecessary details, it is enough to say that it was for compensation for services in carrying the mail in steamers on Lake Erie, from March 1 to the close of navigation, during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853. In 1854, a claim was presented to the Postmaster-General for $25,180, as compensation for these services, which claim was rejected by that officer. In 1855, a petition was presented to the Court of Claims for compensation, and the amount was therein stated to be $50,000. On the 25th of February, 1858, after a hearing, the Court decided against the claim. In the concluding paragraph of their opinion, the Court say: "They, no doubt, carried in their boat the large through mails, as well as the local mails, during the time the latter was carried by them as aforesaid. But for any compensation for their services beyond what they have received, they must depend upon the discretion of Congress."

The decision of the Court of Claims was reported to Congress on the 1st of April, 1858, and on the second day of February, 1860, a bill was reported to the Senate, by Mr. HALE, as I have before said, which allowed Mr. EDWARDS and his associates not less than twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents for every passage of the steamers, carrying the through mails. The exact amount which would have been payable under this bill did not appear. President BUCHANAN, in his veto, stated that the least sum which would be payable under it would be $80,405 25. This amount was denied in the debates which followed upon the receipt of the veto message, and I am informed that Mr. EDWARDS himself has always maintained that it would not amount to half that sum.

Now, I have no opinion at all as to the amount, if anything, equitably due to Messrs. ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates. But I frankly say that I am inclined to believe that they had and have a meritorious claim to some compensation. There were considerations for and against the allowance of such a claim; strict law and precedent were one way, and a generous equity the other. In coming to a conclusion, men would be guided much by temperament. A rigid man would see his duty one way, and a sympathetic man another. And I do most unhesitatingly state that I have not seen anything in Mr. HALE'S action in the premises which justifies any imputation upon his official character, or which would warrant the inference that he was actuated by any other motive than his desire to aid a claim which he believe to be meritorious, and I think any suggestions to the contrary were unfounded and unjust.

G. S. HILLARD.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Precautions against Collisions among our own Troops—Resignations in the Naval Service—Raising Troops—The Bugbear of Subjugation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

The frequent collisions that have taken place between different parties of our own troops at night, will in future be avoided by the use of an ingenious signal-light, prepared by Major MYERS, This signal will be fired off by a sort of pistol, and will produce a peculiar combination of colors which will be explained to the troops, so that nothing but the most culpable carelessness will in future account for such disastrous mistakes as have hitherto been made. But to this signal-light should be added a regulation requiring all the troops to dress in the uniform of the regular army Good taste of itself should discard the silly and grotesque uniforms adopted by the various regiments of volunteers, if no danger of mistaking friends for foes resulted from them. The signal-light will answer a most excellent purpose at night, but it would seem to be nearly or quite useless in the day, and in the heat of battle there is no safeguard against the collision of friends but in uniformity of dress. Flags may be lost, or be in another part of the field, but one uniform costume would be an ever-present evidence o loyalty.

Comparatively few resignations of naval officers have taken place since the war commenced, and, on this account, this branch of the service may be supposed to contain a larger proportion of disloyalty than the army. The naval sympathizers with rebellion probably thought that they would not be called into active service against their Southern friends; and, at any rate, nothing could be lost by holding on and drawing pay until they were called upon to draw the sword. This state of facts may possibly explain the mystery connected with the arrival at Savannah, a few weeks ago, of a vessel from England loaded with munitions of war, and also the sailing from Charleston of another vessel to Europe, with their rebel Plenipotentiaries. Whatever may be the case as it regards the relative skill, courage and capabilities of the two sections of the Union in the field, there can be no question about their naval qualifications. The North is the second maritime Power in the world, if she is not the first, and whatever of naval glory the country has achieved is due to that section. The South, on the other hand, has nothing deserving the name of a marine, no aptitude for seafaring, and whatever of naval exploit is accomplished under the rebel flag, must be the work of renegade Yankees, or foreign mercenaries. It is strange, then, that we so often hear of their privateering successes, and of their running the blockade at points which we cannot doubt the Government had taken the greatest precaution to seal up hermetically. The treachery of Southern officers, or of Northern officers with Southern feelings, would explain these mysteries, though nothing else will.

The greater difficulty of raising regiments which now exists than formerly, is owing to the fact that the novelty of soldiering has worn off, while the depression of trade and industry is far less than at the opening of the war. There is nothing either wonderful or alarming in this state of things, since it is the experience of every country that ever engaged in a great war. Indeed, other countries generally begin with what in our case will be a secondary resort, viz.: in raising soldiers by conscription or drafting. In the great Continental States of Europe, it is a permament law, that every subject is bound, or, at least, subject to be called upon to render several years of military service, and our international relations with them have repeatedly been disturbed by cases arising out of this military regulation, involving the right of expatriation.

Pretended Unionists, but real sympatizers with secession, often talk of the wickedness of "subjugating the South." These people seem to imagine that they have said something to the point when they have given vent to this nonsense; but it can deceive no genuine friend of the Union. "Subjugate," according to WEBSTER, means "To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the Government or absolute control of another." The word literally means, according to its Latin derivation, to put under a yoke. Of course no one cherishes the purpose of putting the Southern States or people under a yoke, or of subjecting them to the absolute control of the North. The object of the war is to subdue the rebellion, and make all engaged in it subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States, under which Southern men have the same rights and the same power as Northern men. But the truth is, that when men prate about the subjugation of the South, they really mean to declare that the Government has no right to quell rebellion.

OBSERVER.

Progressive Success of the Sanitary Commission.

The resolution adopted at the outset by this body, and adhered to throughout its short but energetic career, viz.: That a dependence upon Government for its pecuniary resource would enfeeble its influence with those who look with suspicion upon political agencies, has proved to be a step wisely taken.

The community at large have, with a liberality worthy of the cause, poured into the receptacles of the Commission, in various parts of the country, a tangible response to the confidence thus placed.

They needed only to be made aware through the many generous appeals of the Press and the daily recorded efforts of coöperating Societies, that from them alone must come the wherewithal to carry forth the noble enterprise thus shouldered by men who, though already occupied with pressing demands upon their valuable time, were willing to employ their moments of recreation during this hour of our country's peril, in bringing to bear with what influence they might their talents, professional and otherwise, in fortifying physically and morally her volunteer rescuers.

We yesterday visited one of the most important and best managed of their depôts of reception for army hospital supplies. It is held by them to be their principal adjunctive society, and has been no laggard during all the weary warm season that has put a stop to the sessions of other bands of fair workers, whose patriotism gave way for a time before the claims of little families panting for their accustomed country shades as the dog-days crept on apace; but daily at their rooms in Cooper Institute were they to be seen attending to, receiving, repacking and dispatching articles sent them for our invalid soldiers.

They receive an average of three thousand five hundred articles weekly. Each one of these is conspicuously stamped in indelible ink, with the mark of the association thus: "U. S. Sanitary Commn., Woman's Central Relief Assn., N. Y." This serves an excellent purpose in many ways, and is a preventive against loss in the great and indiscriminate washings to which they will be subjected.

Although their rooms present the aspect of a busy warehouse, piled with boxes, packages, etc., and alive with industrious hands, both male and female, yet they have a way of conducting business peculiarly adapted to the times, as "not a cent is paid out to anybody," we were told; all must be voluntary or nothing.

The money which is kindly donated by friends is carefully retained for the purchase of delicacies, such as are acceptable to convalescents, and it is very desirable that money should be deposited here by those who would aid the soldier, for these ladies are better calculated to select just what is in demand than those, however well disposed, who have not been posted in this regard from headquarters.

One of the most gratifying results of the numerous appeals made by and in behalf of the Commission, is the unstinted generosity with which the *country people* throughout the State have met them.

Their supplies have not only been liberal, but of the most substantial quality, fitted, however, more for underwear, and bed linen that will now be requisite as the cold weather advances, and fogs will make the nights damp. Flannel shirts and drawers and good thick blankets, also comfortables, however plain the material, will be most acceptable.

The old-fashioned quilting-parties could not be revived under more inspiring incentives, and many a merry-making may now be made not only with a view to the courting and going home by moonlight, but to the comforting of some poor fellow pining in a distant hospital, never again to play his part in that once familiar drama.

One of the many humane advancements made this Summer by the Sanitary Commission, is the establishment of the "Soldier's Home," on Capitol Hill, in Washington, where arriving regiments can place their exhausted comrades till sufficiently recruited to rejoin them.

Much good has been done through the means of this truly Samaritan institution. During the months of August and September, seven hundred weary and travel-worn men partook of its hospitality; some, only for a night's rest, others for a week. It is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. FREDERICK N. KNAPP, an efficient agent of the Commission.

British Aggressions in Africa—Annexation of Lagos.

Though we are in the midst of war ourselves, yet we must not lose sight of what other nations may be doing, especially in those parts of the world where our interests are, or may become, large and valuable.

We referred lately to the disinterested and valorous attack made by a British expedition against the semi-barbarous inhabitants of a part of the Gulf of Guinea. Ostensibly to put down the Slave-trade, but really to avenge a fancied insult, the chivalrous British attacked a native town called Porto Novo, and, without excuse, and in the most wanton manner, bombarded the defenceless huts of the natives, and, after a contest in which the blacks showed no little valor, succeeded in driving them out and burning their huts. The number of the blacks reported killed was 1,000, and many wounded.

At first it seemed impossible to account for such fiendish barbarity practiced upon the native Africans by the officials of H. B. M. Queen VICTORIA. Late intelligence, however, gives the key to the mystery. By the official reports it seems that a treaty has been negotiated between the Government of England and the King of Lagos, whereby the latter, in consideration of a certain annuity, *consents to the virtual transfer of the sovereignty of his kingdom* to the British Crown. England, in effect, becomes the possessor of the most important point on the West Coast of Africa. In this we can see the "moral effect" already produced upon the Africans of that region by the bombarding of Porto Novo. What mattered the destruction of an African town and its people so long as at the same time all the African chiefs and Kings would be frightened into a surrender of their territories at the demand of British agents? By this process the entire coast of the Gulf of Guinea is liable to annexation by the British Government.

It is well known that the commerce of the Bight of Benin is rapidly increasing. The exports of that region are more than ten millions of dollars yearly. It is the centre of the palm oil trade, and a point of growing importance. It is also the port of the region to which the attention of many of our colored people has been turned as a field for their exertions. The navigation of the River Niger has hitherto been impeded by the miasma which renders its delta so insalubrious. Lagos, however, is so situated that, by the construction of good roads, or a railroad from the mainland to the Niger, most of the trade of that vast region could be concentrated there. As the tribes of the vast interior are becoming accessible to modern civilization, a vast commerce will take place between Africa and the United States. Manufactures of all kinds will be in great demand, and we ought not to allow the best points to fall into the hands of the English. If they were content to do what American philanthropy has done for Liberia, *i. e.*, to foster and protect a negro nationality, we could not reasonably object to any fair protectorate of England over any part of Africa. But that is not the British policy—it is simple aggrandisement. One more colony to govern, another region to pension off hungry aspirants for office, and hangers on for place. Let England encourage the native Africans to rise, and show them how to develop their own resources, and augment their exports and imports; let her teach the natives a true civilization, and bestow upon Africa the blessings of Christianity, and we shall then believe that she is, as she claims to be, the friend of the African race.

But so long as she batters down towns, killing thousands of natives, and then appropriates their territory, we fear her influence will be for evil rather than good. She affects to hate American *fillibustering*, but seems to give it official sanction on the Coast of Africa.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF FATHER CASSIDY.—Nearly forty Catholic priests, and an immense number of the laity, assembled yesterday at the little church which adjoins the residence of the Catholic pastor of Flatbush, to pay their last tribute of love and esteem to their late young and amiable pastor, Father STEPHEN CASSIDY. He was obliged recently to abandon his curacy because of ill-health, incurred in the discharge of his duties, and retired for a time for change of air to the residence of his friend, Rev. CHAS. SLEVIN, of Dover Plains. There, surrounded by some of his most intimate clerical friends, and having received all the consolations and graces which religion can impart, he calmly resigned himself to death. No physical pang marked his parting moments. Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, presided over the funeral ceremonies, and preached the sermon. Father SLEVIN acted as celebrant of the solemn Mass of Requiem, which was said over the remains; Father THOMAS TEEANOR acted as Deacon, Father F. MCLOUGHLIN as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. EUGENE CASSIDY—the namesake, though not the relative of the deceased, and one of the choicest of his friends—as master of the ceremonies.

When the services prescribed by the ritual had been ended, the people were allowed to view the face of the departed. The heart-rending sobs and cries which the sight evoked beggar all description.

About two o'clock, the hearse, followed by a train of about ninety carriages, proceeded to the burying-ground, where, in one of the vaults, and under the altar of the church which stands there, now repose all that was worldly of one of the most devoted priests and accomplished gentlemen that ever adorned his sacred profession.

COLORED PEOPLE LEAVING FOR HAYTI.—The brigs *King Brothers* and *Flight* left their piers, Nos. 44 and 46 East River, late yesterday evening, bound for Hayti, having on board about four hundred free negroes, who are emigrating to that island for the purpose of founding a colony. Of this number one hundred and fifteen are from Pennsylvania, two hundred from Canada, and the rest from the State of New-York. The men are principally farmers, and a large majority of them are married and have families. Two colored school-teachers and three preachers go out with them. The Government of Hayti will aid them on their arrival, in building houses and furnishing them with the proper implements to till the soil. On board the *King Brothers*, as passengers, are Mr. MILLEN, the American Consul to St. Mark, and daughter. On the 27th of next month, about five hundred other colored emigrants will leave this port, destined for the same island. Mr. REDPATH, agent of the Haytien Government, has the matter in charge.

THE VERDICT IN THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of CHARLES HERMANN, the boy who was run over by a car on the Second-avenue Railroad, as published in yesterday's TIMES. The boy, it appears, slipped and fell directly on the track, the horses at the time being about ten feet off. The driver at once applied the brakes and did everything he could to prevent the accident; but such was the speed at which the car was being driven, that one wheel passed entirely over him before it could be arrested. The conductor of the car testified that they were going at a speed of more than four miles per hour, and the jury, in their verdict, said: "We would censure the Company for allowing their cars to pass through that neighborhood at too great a rate of speed."

A BOATMAN DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon the body of PATRICK WHOOLEY was found floating in the water near Governor's Island. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body, and from the testimony it was ascertained that on the 12th inst. the deceased, in company with his father and a man named JOHN JONES, were in a row-boat attempting to board the bark *Evening Star*, lying in the East River off the foot of Wall-street. Owing to the strong wind and tide, the boat by some means got foul of the bark, and in their efforts to get loose the boat was capsized, and deceased and his father were drowned. JONES was picked up in an exhausted state while clinging to the capsized boat. The other body has not been recovered. Deceased was 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

ARREST FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Thursday night, caused the arrest of twenty females, who had been in the habit of nightly disturbing the neigborhood around Madison-square, and annoying all who had occasion to travel in that vicinity late in the evening. They were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and fined in sums varying from $5 to $20. Capt. SPEIGHT is determined to put a stop to all annoyances of the kind within his Precinct.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—Officer STOKEM yesterday arrested DANIEL P. CLARKE, upon the complaint of JOHN WAGER, who charges that the accused the night previous passed upon him a spurious $1 bill on an Indiana bank, and the prisoner admitted to the officer at the time of making the arrest that he (CLARKE) the same evening passed a $2 bill on a barkeeper at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, which bill was not a genuine one. Justice KELLY committed the accused for examination on the charge of forgery.

SUDDEN DEATH.—DANIEL WAY, a colored man, 35 years of age, suddenly dropped dead while walking along, near the corner of Sullivan and Broome streets, Friday afternoon. He was taken to No. 66 Sullivan-street by the police, and the Coroner notified. MR. WAY was one of two hundred colored men who arrived in this City yesterday from Canada, and were to -day to have set sail for the island of Hayti, with the intention of forming a colony there.

A FORTUNATE CURE.—LOUIS KOTZOW, formerly an officer in the French Army, and now Captain of Company E, United States Rifles, was so deaf at the commencement of our war as to incapacitate him for military service. After placing himself under the treatment of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, for six weeks, his hearing has been completely restored, so that he could accept of his present position.—*New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 17.*

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, Oct. 18, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 11	144	136	280
Admitted to Oct. 18	27	39	66
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	23	53
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	138	150	288
Males			260
Females			28

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ANDERSON'—GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON, family and suite, very unexpectedly arrived in town late last evening, and landed at Pier No. 1, North River, from the *Richard Stockton*, of the Amboy line, during a heavy shower. Officer MOWATERS, of the Steamboat Squad, loaned the General an overcoat, and procured a carriage for the party, when they immediately proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LECTURE BY DR. CHEEVER.—The second of the popular lectures will be given at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, by GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., on the British and European view of the war and Emancipation. Dr. CHEEVER'S opportunities for intercourse with the first statesmen of England, and others, will give more than ordinary interest to this lecture.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JAMES BURNS, an Englishman, 24 years of age, who accidentally fell from a ladder when attempting to go on board the propeller *Saladin*, lying at Pier No. 37 North River. The body was recovered about three-quarters of an hour afterwards.

SCULLING.—Mr. SAMUEL G. NOYES, of Newburgh, yesterday morning, rowed from Hamilton-avenue dock, Brooklyn, around Governor's Island and back, against time, for a wager of $40. The time specified was 30 minutes, but was made in 20 minutes 15 seconds. The boat used on the occasion was a 17-foot Whitehall working boat.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MARCUS GRANTY, a child about 8 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received by being run over by a horse driven by BERNARD BOYLE. The Jury exonerated the driver from all blame.

THE SULLIVAN-STREET BURNING ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest Friday, in the case of MARY P. TAYLOR, the colored woman who was burned to death at No. 71 Sullivan-street on Thursday night. Verdict, accidental death. Deceased was a native of this City, and about 30 years of age.

DEDICATION OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—St. Andrew's Church, Duane-street, near City Hall place, will be dedicated to-day. The Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES will preach the dedicatory sermon, at 10½ o'clock.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—THOMAS CULLUM, a laborer in the Central Park, was suddenly killed yesterday morning, by a premature explosion, while blasting rocks at the new reservoir. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of PATRICK H. LOOLEY, who was on Friday evening last accidently drowned by the upsetting of his boat, was yesterday afternoon found floating in the East River.

CITY POLITICS.

Address of the Consolidated German Union League.

On the evening of Oct. 17, at the Convention of Delegates composing the Consolidated German Union League, whose proceedings have been reported in full in these columns, Mr. WESENDONCK read, in the original, the following "Address to the German Voters of New-York," which we translate. It was received with universal acclamation:

GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS: The City of New-York, at this time, contains at least 100,000 German residents, and among them 20,000 German voters. The suffrages of these men have, hitherto, been made use of for mere party ends, and have hence been greatly divided, so that German interests especially have been entirely disregarded.

However, since the rebellion against the Union and the Constitution sprang up, a spirit of harmony has revealed itself everywhere among the Germans, which is equal to the task of uniting them permanently.

With the exception of a few open and secret enemies, to whom an office, or the triumph of a party, is of higher value than the Union, all are animated by the one determination that the Union and the Constitution must be upheld, and that all who revolt in arms against them must be stricken down. The German citizens, without any distinction whatever of party, have, with wonderful and most commendable rapidity and unanimity, consolidated themselves into a Union League, the first and main object of which is the maintenance of the Union. This League, however, has also in view the defence of German interests against all the encroachments of Sunday, Temperance and Nativist enactments, as, likewise, the overthrow of official corruption, and we can, therefore, but expect that all Germans, without exception, who give their adhesion to these aims, will unite with the Club. Above all, let no party differences hold them back, for the League recognizes no distinction of party, and pursues its object irrespective of all parties. It will adhere to such Union nominations, for the approaching City and County elections, as may be put forth purely on behalf of the maintenance of the Union and in opposition to official corruption, and among which the Germans will not lack representatives and defenders of their interests. To you, then, honorable Germans, we address an earnest and pressing appeal to unanimously sustain these nominations, and to allow yourselves to be withheld from that support by none of those who are in the service of corrupt party organizations, and who recognize as their highest object only themselves and their party.

Rally, then, to the nominations which were made in Syracuse, commencing with the name of DICKINSON and ending with that of TALLMADGE!

Rally around the Union Clubs which have been formed in all the Wards, and strain every nerve to secure of those nominations also which those Union Clubs may make for their respective Wards. Strive, in those cases, too, where several Wards form together an election district, to effect the combination of the several Ward Unions into District Union Conventions so as to bring about the nomination of worthy candidates. It is especially of the greatest importance that you should be represented in the Legislature at Albany by men who are opposed to the oppressive Sunday and Temperance laws; and where you can put forward honorable Germans for the work, endeavor to secure the nomination of such.

Germans! show to the world upon this occasion that the charge of dissension and jealousy among yourselves is unjust, at least, when the highest interests of the Union and the peculiar interests of the German citizens are in question.

You have the issue in your own hands. Your 20,000 votes will decide whether you will confide your interests to the foes of the Union and hangers-on of corrupt party organizations, or to true patriots and honorable men, the Union League of United Germans.

German Meetings.

The German Union Club, of the Seventeenth Ward, JOSEPH KOCH, President, and EDWARD MUELLER, Secretary, met on Friday at the house of CHRISTIAN KARL, No. 42 Avenue A. A report of the nominations was made, some brief addresses were delivered, and the German Union movement generally approved.

The large German population of this Ward will give its candidates a heavy vote.

NINTH WARD.

A meeting was held here, in the interest of special political candidates, at the house of Mr. STEURWALD, at No. 76 Carmine-street, on the call of "several citizens" of the Ward, which will, after all, go strongly with the German Union movement.

The German Independent Club of the Twenty-second Ward, of which the following is the list of officers, John M. Helk, First President; Nicholas Siegrist, Second President; Charles Schroeder, Third President; Charles Max, First Secretary; Matthew Goetzel, Second Secretary; John A. Sulger, Treasurer, met in National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to discuss the choice of candidates, but arrived at no definite conclusion.

The Independent German Union Association of the Eleventh Ward, WILLIAM KATTON, President; HENRY F. REPPER, Secretary, met at Mager's Hall, No. 220 Third-street, and approved the League candidates, conditionally.

A German Union meeting also was held in the Eleventh Ward, at BUSAM'S Hall, No. 220 Second-street, Z. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman, and GEORGE W. EYBEL, Secretary *pro tem.* Another large mass meeting will be held during the next week.

The German Democratic Central Club, GEORGE KUESTER, President, and OTTO SACKERSDORF, Secretary, met at the Bowery Garden, to take counsel for the support of the regular Democratic Union candidates.

The German Democratic Club of the Sixth Ward, J. KOEHLER, President, and C. LUSCHER, Secretary, met for similar purposes.

Workingmen's League.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Central Committee, under the name of the Patriotic Union League, was held at Union Hall, No. 187 Bowery, a few evenings since, JOHN COMMERFORD, Esq., in the Chair. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with similar Union organizations reported, through IRA B. DAVIS, their Chairman, that the organizations assembled at JOHN LIVINGSTON'S office had refused to unite with their movement, on the ground that the call of the Conference had reference only to the Tax-payers. St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street Union organizations; that the German Union League had agreed to adopt their resolutions as their platform, the report recommended the making of separate nominations, which, after some discussion, was adopted. The Committee on Ward Organization reported that Associations had been established in the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, and several thousand copies of the prospectus of the organization had been printed, and upward of twenty-seven hundred signatures obtained.

Mr. F. J. TUCKER stated that in his Ward an association had been formed, and many names added by an active canvass of the Ward.

A motion was then made that the Committee go into nomination for County and Legislative officers, which, after discussion, was deferred until next Monday night.

A motion was made and carried, that a mass meeting be held two weeks from to-night, to ratify the nominations when made.

The Committee on Workingmen's Organization reported that delegates from several Trades Unions would be present at the next meeting.

Republican Nomination for Ninth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Convention, convened at the Republican Headquarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, 1861, AUGUST C. BOERAM, Esq., in the Chair, ALEXANDER MCLEOD, Esq., received the unanimous nomination of the Convention.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Etna* arrived off Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Friday night, bringing Liverpool dates of the 9th and Queenstown of the 10th inst., four days later than those per the *Arabia*.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

The news by the *Etna* is generally unimportant.

It was reported that Prince NAPOLEON had sent the Emperor an important State paper on American affairs.

The King of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor of France.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days was 30,000 bales, the market closing with a firm feeling.

In Breadstuffs there was an upward tendency.

Provisions quiet but steady.

Consols 92⅞@93.

Assembly Nomination.

CROTON DAM, Friday, Oct. 18.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of Peekskill, was to-day nominated by the Union Convention for member of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, and the nomination was made unanimous. He was also nominated by the Republican Convention by acclamation.

A Flannel Factory Burnt.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The flannel factory of JOHN TOWNSEND, at Milton Mills, N. H., was burnt this evening. Loss about $30,000, which is partially insured. The factory was running on a Government contract.

Death of Col. Abel Smith.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Col. ABEL SMITH, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who was injured by the cars yesterday morning, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Williamsburgh.

The Late Commissary-Gen. Gibson.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

A salute of thirteen minute guns was fired at the Arsenal at noon to-day, in respect to the memory of Commissary-Gen. GIBSON.

Death of the Founder of Odd-Fellowship.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The venerable THOMAS WILDEY, the founder of Odd-Fellowship, died this (Saturday) morning, suddenly.

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed from Quebec at 9.40 this morning for Liverpool, with 107 passengers.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., for the week ending Oct. 5, 1861: B. M. Corner and wife, Miss Alice Corner, Miss Janie Gambrill, Baltimore; S. W. Bowles and wife, E. P. Beebe, Boston: D. Paine and family, Providence; H. Watson, Massachusetts; T. V. Mortimer, City of Houston, Texas; C. E. Gray, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Lee, E. J. Seurs, New-York; T. Silver, Philadelphia; F. Sewall, Bath, Me.; A. F. Walcott, Salem.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

DIED.

GRIFFEN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, LOUISA W., second daughter of the late Jacob Griffen, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 317 East 10th-st.

PAGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, ALBERT W. PAGE, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Barker, No. 43 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

We mourn the loss of an affectionate son,
Kind brother, and true friend.

LEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, of consumption, Miss SARAH A. FORGAY, daughter of John and Eliza Lee, grand-daughter of the late Samuel Forgay, and adopted daughter of William Forgay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, without further invitation.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, of consumption, SIDNEY D BARCLAY, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, and also members of New-York Lodge No. 330, of Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Beech-st., at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, without further invitation.

☞ Dunkirk and Fredonia papers please copy.

VANDERBILT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, Miss ELIZA VANDERBILT, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, John Vanderbilt, No. 83 2d-place, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In Wilton, Morrisania, on Friday morning, Mrs. HANNAH SMITH, relict of the late Capt. Jno. R. Smith, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 137th-st., Wilton, Morrisania, on Sunday, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 549.—OCT. 19, 1861.
58, 59, 56, 5, 42, 67, 52, 38, 34, 70, 62, 55.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 550.—OCT. 19, 1861.
53, 48, 34, 75, 26, 8, 41, 11, 37, 21, 13, 28, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LONDON TIMES—EVERY EDITION ON FILE.—For sale, English hams, bacon, Chilton and Gloster cheese, muffins, Sally Lunn tea cakes, Scotch oatmeal and Finnon haddies, oysters, best in the market; Dunlop's ale, $1 25 per dozen—25 cts. allowed for bottles. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—A SPLENDID stock, for Fall and Winter wear, now on hand, at very low prices.
Water-proof Cloaks, only $5 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 19
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (vid Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
STOCKS,
TIES, ETC.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
HEAVY WOOL AND SILK UNDERWEAR.
GYMNASTIC GOODS.

A large and fashionable variety of the above goods, in styles and prices without competition, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

EXCELLENT FURNISHING GOODS
FOR CHILDREN.

KNIT HOODS,
CLOAKS,
CAPS,
GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT MITTENS.

A large and excellent variety of the above goods, many styles of which are entirely new, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF PARIS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN RICH LYONS VELVET,
Just received ex *Arabia*,
Will be opened for inspection on
MONDAY, OCT. 21.
Also,
ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES,

32 inches deep, for	$8
34 inches deep, for	10
36 inches deep, handsomely trimmed	12
36 inches deep	14
36 inches deep	16
36 inches deep	18
36 inches deep	20

AT THE
UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
Opposite Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.
GEO. CAREY,
W. B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.
Superintendent.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES.

HOODS,
SONTAGS,
KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
WOOL SLEEVES,
KNIT SKIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
SILK, MERINO AND WOOL
STOCKINGS.

A large and beautiful variety of the above goods—many styles entirely new—will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
And FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction, and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

AT No. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES,
and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, Sta. Albany, N. Y.

A FREE GIFT
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
WHAT THE FEDERAL TROOPS ARE FIGHTING TO SUSTAIN.
HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.

It is a singular fact that a large majority of the people of the United States are unacquainted with the great importance of the cause for which the soldiers of the Union are fighting. Let every man and woman throughout the United States carefully read and study the Constitution of the United States, they will become convinced of the holiness of our cause and of the wickedness of those who are striving to overthrow this grand palladium of freedom.

We truly believe that had the reading of the Constitution been adopted as a daily lesson in every school throughout the United States, the doctrines of secession and States rights would never have attained the position of a political question; nor would the country have been called upon to mourn for the unfortunate wrangling and misconstructions that have arisen, and which so many of our statesmen have lost their time in attempting its interpretation.

Millions of our citizens have never thoroughly studied the constitution, and even at the present time, when it is the duty of every citizen of this country to inform himself of the rights and privileges secured to him, under its protecting arm, it is not in one household in five hundred. In view, therefore, of correcting this great oversight, and to furnish every man, woman and child throughout the United States with the means of studying this great palladium of liberty, and to protect us against future false doctrines and political disasters.

DRS. RADWAY & CO.

present to the American public, free of charge, the Constitution of the United States of America, neatly bound, together with an improved Almanac for the year 1862, called "Dr. Radway's Constitutional Almanac." As soon as practicable, Dr. Radway's agents, in every village and town throughout the Union, will be furnished with a supply for free circulation. A copy of the same will be sent to all who will inclose a stamp for the payment of postage.

DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSDEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, DESIROUS OF AIDING US IN DISTRIBUTING TO THE PEOPLE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ALAMANAC, ARE INVITED TO SEND IN THEIR ORDERS. NO CHARGE WILL BE MADE FOR THE SAME.

We also invite the people of the Canadas, British Provinces, and, in fact, all who can read the English language throughout the world, to accept as gifts from us our Constitutional Almanac.

WE WILL SEND TO ANY ONE WHO IS WILLING TO PAY THE POSTAGE ON IT A COPY; OR IF THE CITIZENS OF ANY TOWN OR VILLAGE WILL ACCEPT FROM 100 TO 500 COPIES, WE WILL FURNISH THEM FREE OF CHARGE, BEING CONVINCED THAT IF OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS WILL CAREFULLY READ THE CONSTITUTION, THEY WILL BECOME SATISFIED THAT OUR PEOPLE, IN SUPPORTING OUR GOVERNMENT IN WIPING OUT THIS FOUL BLOT OF SECESSION FROM OUR ESCUTCHEON, ARE NOT ONLY RIGHT, BUT ARE ESTABLISHING ON A SOUND BASIS THE FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

RADWAY & CO., NO. 23 John-st., New-York.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.
HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

Health and discipline are the most important elements in an army to insure success. Discipline without health, will prove as ineffectual as shot without powder. Health is the propelling force of the army, and is the symbol of victory.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, that the system of medication best adapted for the protection of soldiers against sickness, as well as that known to be the most speedy and effectual in restoring the sick to health, without regard to professional prejudice, be adopted.

This is no time for medical martinets to quibble about professional dignity. All the dignity the profession can bring to bear will neither prevent a sick man among the troops, nor cure those afflicted. Our armies to be successful, must be kept in a healthy condition; and the most sure means of securing this desideratum is through the remedial powers of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

which has already proved itself in over fifty regiments now at the seat of war near Washington, to be a positive preventive against sickness in the form of

CHILLS AND FEVER,	FEVER AND AGUE,
BILIOUS FEVER,	TYPHOID FEVER,
DIARRHŒA,	DYSENTERY,
SMALL POX,	MEASLES,

and other malarious and infectious diseases.

Bear in mind, we say, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will protect the troops exposed to these diseases against attacks. Now, it is conceded by all the medical men in our army, that they have no reliable means to prevent attacks of these diseases, neither have they any positive assurance of curing the sick; but, on the contrary, the majority of the sick, seized with fever and ague, typhoid, bilious and other fevers, either die, or linger along, until they are reduced to mere wrecks and walking skeletons. Experience has established the fact that the treatment of calomel, quinine and mercury, in cases of fever and ague, typhoid fever, and other fevers of this class, is more injurious in camps than in private practice, when we take into consideration that canvas walls and exposure to heavy dews and the malaria from pools of water and damp grounds, prove but a poor shelter for the sick, we may readily conjecture that the penalties of mercurial and quinine treatment will, in the majority of cases, be exhibited in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, pains and stiffness in the joints, engorgement of the liver, jaundice, yellow jaunders, dyspepsia, pleurisy, coughs, colds, &c., which will cling to the unfortunate patient for years.

IN DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

the soldier has a positive preventive against attacks of these diseases.

Let every soldier carry a bottle of
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IN HIS KNAPSACK,

And when exposed to wet, damp and chilly weather, or encamped in malarious districts, take a teaspoonful, in half a cup of water, as a drink, early in the morning before eating, and three or four times during the day; and if on picket or guard duty occasionally during the night, he will escape all sickness, and continue to enjoy good health.

WHEN SICK,

let Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulating Pills be used according to directions, and the patient will soon recover. Dr. Radway's Remedies make a perfect cure

In cases of	
RHEUMATISM,	NEURALGIA,
LUMBAGO,	SCIATICA,
HOARSENESS.	DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,	COUGHS,
TOOTHACHE,	HEADACHE,
SORE THROAT,	DIFFICULT BREATHING,
FROSTED FEET,	CHILBLAINS,

SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS. PAINS IN THE LEGS &c., &c.

CROUP,	MEASLES,
BURNS,	SCALDS,
STRAINS,	SPRAINS, WOUNDS,

WEAKNESS IN THE SPINE,

and in all cases where there is pain, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and quickly cure the patient.

DUTY OF CIVILIANS.

Civilians having friends or relatives in the army should send them a few bottles of Radway's Ready Relief and a box of Radway's Pills. The Government makes no provision for these valuable remedies in the medical stores. The soldier depends upon his friends for a supply of these invaluable medicines. A bottle or two of the Ready Relief may save the life of your soldier friend.

ARMY INDORSEMENT.

We have received a large number of letters from army surgeons, officers and privates who have derived benefits from the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Among the great number we have on file we refer to the following:

W. H. Tingley, M. D., Surgeon and Medical Director of the Excelsior Brigade.
Geo. B. Simpson, M. D., Surgeon Anderson Zouave Reg.
Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. V.
Col. Lyons, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Col. George Hall, Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Col. Walker, Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. Tinnelli, McClellan Rifles.
Col. Wm. Gates, United States Army.
Major O. V. Dayton, Anderson Zouaves.
Major James M. Turner, First Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. William Wilson, and his officers, through T. W. Meighan, Esq., Wilson's Zouaves, Fort Pickens.

NOT ONE IN THE HOSPITAL.

We have the assurances of officers of over fifty regiments of the volunteer forces, that there has not been a single man in their regiments who has used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF that has been sent to the hospital, nor has there, out of the great number of sick who have used this invaluable medicine, a death occurred.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

Every family should keep a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in the house. It is a positive preventive against sickness; it will in a few minutes relieve the patient from pain, and will speedily cure the afflicted of the diseases and complaints it is prescribed for.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

are the best pills in use. They are the only perfect vegetable purgative substitute for calomel known. One to three of Radway's Pills will operate quicker than five to ten of the common drastic pills. No sickness at stomach, no griping pains follow their use; they leave the bowels regular and healthy. Let those who have been in the habit of using other pills make a trial of a few doses of Radway's Regulating Pills (coated with gum.)

Public attention is directed to

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

IT CURES, WITH ASTONISHING RAPIDITY,

Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS,

and all diseases entailed from Small-Pox, Measles, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Yellow, Typhus and other Fevers, such as Dropsy, Deafness, Fits, Loss of Memory, &c.

When infants and young children are afflicted with Sores of the Gums, Cankers in the Mouth, Sore Heads, Ears and Eyes, either from Worms, Teething or any other causes,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

will speedily eradicate every particle of disease, and reinvest the child with health.

LADIES

afflicted with Falling of the Womb, Ulcers of the Womb, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, and all weakening discharges, may depend upon a speedy cure by the use of Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

In case of Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, the Resolvent, taken in connection with Radway's Pills and Ready Relief, will be found a quick and thorough cure.

NOTICE.

Dr. Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists in every village, town and city in the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. Price: 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ASSOCIATION of the Local Preachers of the M. E. Church, will be held in the Greene-st. Church, of this City, on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY, 20th, in the same church, at 8 A. M., Sacrament of Lord's Supper; 10½ A. M., Preaching; 3 P. M., Love Feast; 7 P. M., short Addresses by local preachers. On MONDAY, 21st, at Central M. E. Church, (7th-av., near 14th-st.,) 8½ A. M., business meeting; 3 P. M., Annual Sermon, by Rev. ISAAC P. COOK, of Baltimore; 7 P. M., at Greene-st. Church, addresses by delegates from the several Conferences.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will on SUNDAY MORNING repeat, by special request, a discourse delivered in his Church some weeks since, upon *Treason—Its Forms and Features*. In the Evening the second of his series of Expository Lectures on the Parables of the New Testament. Luke xviii.—*The Pharisee and Publican going up to Pray*. Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Meeting on Sanctification, TUESDAY EVENING. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING. Daily Prayer Meeting at 7½ A. M. All are welcome.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING THE RETURN of the Lord)—11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. JOSIAH LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach on the SABBATH, 20th inst., on the following subjects: A. M.—*Eternal Life*; P. M., at 3—*Jacob and Esau*; evening—*Armageddon*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. Dr. G. C. M. ROBERTS, of Baltimore, and chaplain to Fort McHenry, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

THE ORDINATION OF ALFRED S. COLLINS to the gospel ministry, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, will take place in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (Spring-st., near Varick,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. R. R. BOOTH will preach the sermon and Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL deliver the charge.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States will be held in John-st., on SUNDAY, Oct. 27. A Love Feast at 8 A.M., conducted by Rev. E. L. JANES. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Dr. J. P. DURBIN. Reunion at 2 P. M.; Rev. J. B. WAKELEY will preside. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach on the *Contemporaneous Demand for Emancipation by the Word of God, the Constitution, and the War Power*. Dr. CHEEVER will also preach in the morning.

"JOAB, THE GENERAL"—WILL BE THE subject of the Sixth discourse of the series on the Military Heroes of the Bible, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

GOD'S LAW A PLEDGE OF UNIVERSAL REDEMPTION.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject, in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services in Bleecker Hall, corner Morton-st., every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath school, 9 o'clock A. M. Families and others not connected with other churches are cordially invited to attend.

ASHAMED OF BEING KNOWN AS A UNIVERSALIST.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—A PERMANENT Pastorate and no Bishops or P. E.'s. Prof. MATTESON will preach as usual, in the new Chapel of St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. ~~Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.~~

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. SANDS, of York-st. M. E. Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. T. CARPENTER, D. D. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach on Lord's Day, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—morning—*The Introduction of Christianity in Ephesus*. Evening—*The Great Attesting Miracle of the Christian Religion*.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SERMONS in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. BROTHHOOD" of this City, will be preached by Rev. F. L. HAWKS, D. D., in Trinity Chapel, (26th-st., near Broadway,) on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular SABBATH services in the Chapel of the Rutger Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR—50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of the Theological Seminary, will preach in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" at 3 o'clock EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON in the Chapel. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Short addresses and children's music.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Divine service will be held in the chapel of the institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited. Rev. Dr. TURNER will preach on the 20th inst.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—"*Theory and Practice, North and South.*"

PROFESSOR W. HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach, SABBATH MORNING, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL, THIS and every Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. Seats free.

N. W. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTIETH-ST., NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Preaching by the pastor elect, Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE WILL hold their regular open air services on Astor-place, as usual, SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock. The public generally are cordially invited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETween the undersigned under the name of WALSH & COMPANY, wholesale butchers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by MICHAEL PHELAN and WILLIAM PITTMAN, who are authorized to settle the affairs and claims of the late firm.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1861.

PETER WALSH,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
WM. PITTMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between JNO. B. WINDSOR and ISRAEL T. HALSTEAD, under the name of WINDSOR & HALSTEAD, provision dealers, No. 146 Ludlow-st., this City, is this day dissolved. JNO. B. WINDSOR.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *vid* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Fashion Course, MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1861, at 2 o'clock, a match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5. J. Lovett names b. g. *Boy Boston* and mate, to wagon; J. Lang names b. g. *Button*, in harness.

The same day, at 3 o'clock, purse of $100. H. Woodruff names b. g. *Gen. Butler*, D. Phiffer names b. g. *Zouave*, S. Crooks names s. g. *What is It?* Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; good day and good track.

J. CROCHERON, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVEning, Oct. 18, in a 3d-av. car, a ladies' gold watch; white metal face. Whoever will return the same, at No. 33 Norfolk-st. or No. 89 East 30th-st., shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SATURDAY, 19TH inst., a SETTER DOG, white and orange color; he is a little weak in his right eye. Whoever will return him to the residence of his owner, No. 135 East 19th-st., will receive $5 reward.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

A NEW QUADRILLE, BY T. HILLGROVE, Teacher of Dancing, Academy No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; she also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general house servant in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 King-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 31st-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 90 Warren st., Jersey City.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRST-class seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and a good driver. Has the best of reference to furnish in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, by a steady, active man; has the best of City reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 718 Broadway or No. 903 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE ANY situation of responsibility or trust for a very low remuneration, or would accept a situation where he could perfect himself in practical assaying without wages; is capable of taking hold of almost anything; best of references, &c. Address INDEX, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE—A few minutes' walk from the depôt and about 45 minutes' ride from New-York by railroad. The buildings are new villas of stone and brick, with slate roofs, in the best style of tudor gothic, having convenient stables and coach-houses, and situated on handsome lawns overlooking the Long Island Sound, and surrounding country. They are in a select group of ten country seats, all new, and free from any unsightly objects or nuisances in the vicinity. The elevated situation of the hills on which this property is located, renders them highly salubrious, and the contiguity to schools and to churches make it a desirable location for permanent residences. This property will be sold or exchanged on liberal terms, or leased very low to desirable families. Apply at the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st., where photographs of the buildings can be seen.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented che

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Bank Notes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 30 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully inform you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
HORACE GALPEN,
BENJ. F. DAWSON,
FRANCIS VOSE,
FRED. P. JAMES,
WILLIAM GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
} Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on the favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

MUSICAL.

MR. FRED. HENSLER, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, desires to announce that he has resumed his regular course of tuition in vocal music. In soliciting further engagements, he takes this opportunity of requesting the attendance of his present pupils, on their respective days and hours, as usual, at Chickering's Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI, pianist and composer, begins a course of piano and singing by his extraordinary new method. Those who really desire to be, in a very short time, fine singers, excellent performers, and read music at sight, can apply at his residence, No. 66 East 16th-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND PIANOS, for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 481 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Hints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

THE SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE "Persse & Brooks Paper Works" is indefinitely postponed. J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., Oct. 18, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERS' STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—Viz.: shelving counters, scales, awning, wagon, harness, &c., including a small stock of groceries. Store well located, being a corner store, on one of the leading avenues. Lease for three or five years at a low rent. Only a few hundred dollars required. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

A B. Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 15, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomacace of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,

TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILKS' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

COACH WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand coach in good order. Any party having one to dispose of at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing, with particulars, R. T. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
MONDAY.
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Holders of tickets for Mr. Ullman's second Benefit can use them at their option, either on Monday next, when the "Ballo in Maschera" will be repeated, or on Monday week, when "Betly" and "Les Noces de Jeannette" will be positively given, on the return of the Company from Philadelphia.

MONDAY, Oct. 21.
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
In which
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
has achieved such a signal triumph in the to her new rôle of Amalia.
MISS HINKLEY, MME. STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MANCUSI.
Musical Director and Conductor.....SIGNOR MUZIO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—To Parquet and Balcony, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes as usual.

All Benefit Tickets will be received at the door, and checks sold to them at the Academy Box-office, for Monday's Ballo in Maschera.

On MONDAY, Oct. 23,
(on the return of the company from Philadelphia, where they will appear on Wednesday and Thursday of next week,) will be given
IN NEW-YORK,
The two new Operas of
BETLY and LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.
MISS PATTI'S CONCERT.
Benefit tickets will be admitted on that day.
These two nights will be most positively
THE ONLY ONES
that will be given until the commencement of the Winter season, in January.

THE OPERA ON MONDAY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $1; Family Circle, (now open,) 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
MADAME HERRMANN.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
GRAND CONCERT.
MISS CARLOTTI PATTI'S
First Appearance at the Academy of Music.
MADAME HERRMANN
Will on this occasion make her first appearance as
A PIANIST.
And perform, with M. THEODORE THOMAS,
THE GRAND DUET FROM WILLIAM TELL.
HERRMANN
Will introduce, on this occasion,
FOUR NEW TRIC

LIFE IN THE CAMP.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1861.

Last evening between retreat and tattoo—an interval which might be more agreeably spent if a larger ration of candles were allowed, a pound and a half of candle light divided between one hundred men—0.32 of an ounce per man—is not much you will admit; last evening, as half a dozen of us were seated, smoking, round a solitary tallow, and listening to Corporal X—— reading the TIMES of the 9th inst., that being our latest date from New-York, some one remarked, casually, that our battalion was never mentioned by the public Press, although we flatter ourselves, that in our way, we are doing just as good service as any other battalion. Corporal X—— put the paper on one side, and made a short speech, commencing and ending with an expletive. A rather desultory debate followed, after which it was unanimously resolved that as no one seemed inclined to put us in the papers, we would, like so many aggrieved John Bulls, "write to the TIMES." The writer of these lines was appointed scribe and authorized to draw as much foolscap as he required from any place where he could get it gratis. He was to have his own way entirely as to what he would say and how he would say it, the only stipulation—made by Corporal X——, being, that some reference should be made to the present pay of Corporals and privates. This interesting subject will be discussed afterwards.

Our battalion, consisting of eight companies altogether—two of the Second Infantry, four of the Third, and two of the Eighth, numbering about eight hundred men, all regulars, is stationed at Camp Anderson, Franklin-square, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GEO. STEES, U. S. A. Camp Anderson was first fixed and temporarily occupied by the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, under Col. BUTTERFIELD. Its location is pleasant enough, and we are, generally, well satisfied with it, although some of the men don't like it,—but they are of that kind of men who would not be satisfied if they were encamped in Paradise.

Our battalion is, in reality, though not in name, the "City Guard" of Washington. All the patrol duty devolves upon us, but since the stringent orders issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN relative to the absence of officers and men from their camps, the duty has not been a very arduous one. We would like to be a little nearer the enemy, and shall no doubt have our wishes gratified when the proper time comes. Meanwhile the battalion is making rapid progress both in company and battalion drill. In the morning from 9 to 10 there is company drill, and in the afternoon from 3 to 4 battalion drill, and dress parade immediately afterwards. You will see we are not killed by drilling. Many officers, our commander among the number, are decidedly averse to incessant drill. It does ten times more hurt than good. A soldier cannot possibly have any liking for, or interest in his drill, when he is kept at it, as some are, seven or eight hours per diem. It is a mistake altogether to suppose that the more you drill a recruit the more competent he becomes. Four hours a day is as much as any man should be drilled at any time. More than this degenerates drill into hard labor and disgusts the recruit.

Our afternoon drill is frequently witnessed by crowds of citizens, who have expressed themselves highly pleased with the precision of our movements and general proficiency. As, at least, three hundred out of the eight hundred have not been in the service more than four months, we consider that we get along pretty well when we please the critics.

Whatever excellence this battalion may attain is due entirely to the commander, Gen. STEES, who deserves more than a passing notice. Three months ago he was Captain of Company K, of the Third Infantry, and Brevet-Major in the army, and is now Brigadier-General. He is a native of Maryland, and has bravely held true to the National Government while so many of his brother Marylanders have turned rebels and traitors. After graduating at West Point, Gen. STEES entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, in July, 1842. For gallant and meritorious conduct in several engagements during the Mexican war, he was first breveted Captain and then Major, but did not rise to a full Captaincy until September, 1855—eight years after he had won a brevet majority. There is not a man in the battalion who has not the greatest confidence in their General, and would follow him anywhere. It was, therefore, a source of pleasure to every one to give him the salute due a Brigadier-General—two ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented—on the 11th inst., when for the first time he assumed the rank and insignia of a General of Brigade.

Our Quartermaster, First Lieutenant of Company K of the Third, who was distinguished for his gallantry and courage at Bull Run, is a great favorite, and will make himself a name before the war is over.

We have several young officers here who have a great deal to learn before they are fit for a battle-field. It was not long since one officer, who was in command of the guard at the Long Bridge, confessed to the sergeant that he did not know what a "countersign" was. This may appear almost incredible, but it is true, nevertheless.

It is no reflection upon any newly-appointed officer to say that he does not know his duty, although it may be upon those who appointed him. If it be true that *Poeta nascitur non fit*, it is not so with regard to an officer. He must learn his profession like any other ordinary mortal, and until he has learned it, his commission, which ought to be his diploma, should be withheld. The young officer appointed from citizen life and attached to a battalion, will no doubt make good officers in the course of time, but at present they are so palpably green that the men have no confidence in them, and do not hesitate to say that they should not like to be led either into or out of battle by them. No one questions the courage of the officers, nor has any one a right to do so, until it has been put to the test, but it is perfectly fair to question their present military capacity when we see them make blunders at drill and dress-parade. With all due deference to the "powers that be," I may be permitted to express the opinion that no officer should be sent to a regiment liable at any moment to be called into active service, until he has had some preparatory training at a dépôt. This brings me to a subject which is deserving of serious consideration at the present time, viz: the promotion of deserving noncommissioned officers, of whom there are several now serving in this battalion, and who were strongly recommended for commissions two or three months ago by their superior officers. The men I have reference to are old soldiers who have seen much service on the frontiers, and who, in all the details of company and battalion duty, are as well posted as any officer need be. They have passed the necessary preliminary examination to the satisfaction of their officers, and more than this, they behaved like true soldiers and brave men in that disastrous affair at Bull Run. No notice has yet been taken of the recommendations, and, as a matter of course, the non-commissioned officers are very much discouraged by the appointment of civilians to vacancies which they consider they had some claim to, the more especially because they had to teach these civilians the very rudiments of military knowledg. I could give the names of these deserving non-commissioned officers who have thus been passed over, but I think it advisable not to do so. It is to be hoped that the War Department will look into this matter, and, by promoting such enlisted men as are really qualified, hold out inducements to young men of education and good habits to join the army. By an act of Congress, passed in 1854, two-thirds of all vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers should be filled by the promotion of enlisted men. This act has never been carried out, as I could prove by facts and figures, if I had the time and space. This is another thing which ought to be looked into.

Lest it should be supposed that I am one of the neglected, I wish to state, first, that I am not a non-commissioned officer; secondly, that I was not in the Bull Run affair; thirdly, that I have not been recommended to anybody for anything; and fourthly, that I don't expect to be, although the Sergeant of my company has promised to have me made a Lance Corporal some day.

Corporal X——, who has been looking over my shoulder most of the time, here reminds me that I had better say something about Corporal's pay and then shut up, as it is time to fall in for drill. As a Corporal's advice is tantamount to a command, I must act upon it. What I have to say about the pay is this: The first section of the act approved Aug. 6, 1861, enacts "That the pay of the privates in the regular army and volunteers be $13 per month for three years, and until otherwise fixed by law," so that beyond a little brief authority, a stripe of sky-blue cloth half an inch wide down the outer seam of the pantaloons, and a couple of chevrons on each arm, a corporal is no better off than a private. Corporal X—— thinks those —— people in Congress made a —— mistake in not increasing the pay of all enlisted men, and if I were a corporal I dare say I should be of the same opinion, barring the dashes.

CAMP ANDERSON.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

AN AMUSING ACCOUNT OF MATTERS ON THE ELK-WATER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Press.

CAMP AT ELKWATER, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1861.

Your correspondent has been sick; your correspondent has been in bed; has had the rheumatism in his back, neck, arms, legs, toes; is down with mountain fever; tries in vain to sleep; howling dog belonging to Capt. RUSSELL'S "Brigade" keeps up such an infernal noise it makes me mad; wish Capt. RUSSELL had the dog with him. It was raining when I wrote you last; think we had just been flooded out. Well, the sky again assumed a —— mean appearance, and two hours afterward the regiment received marching orders. By 4 o'clock about five or six hundred—all that were fit for duty—were on the tramp once more, over the same God-forsaken road they had been deluged in; scarce an hour passed when the heavens (which seem to have an especial spite at the Sixth) opened her floodgates, and this is now part of the third day since they have been out, and still it rains. All I wonder is, how in Heaven's name any are alive; but the boys bear up under it nobly, remembering, I suppose, the Shakespearean passage, slightly altered, of

"The same *clouds* that lower upon the house of ABE LINCOLN
Look frowningly upon JEFF. DAVIS."

Our men may truly be said to be "ragged and sassy." Very many are shoeless—and with a (not white) flag of truce protruding from their rear. The service out in these woods and mountains wear out three times the quantity of clothing a soldier would upon any ordinary occasion. Some are very careless, but many are helplessly almost naked. Our officers have in vain used every exertion to get apparel for the men, but, like the paymaster, apparel is hard to get hold of—but hark! sound the "hugag," beat the tombrel, ring the bells! the news is just received per a rider, upon poor, jaded, broken-down horse, whose very vitals, (not victuals, for he has not had any for a month) seem fast ebbing, that THEODORE MARSH with a big stick is right behind the *paymaster* at Beverly. The cheering intelligence makes all happy, and no more saddened faces will be seen after he arrives.

Our men have been sorely tantalized by seeing regiment after regiment of *Indiana* volunteers—men who had only been two and three months in the service—paid off before our very eyes. They have for the last month been running round our camp with five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, shaking them, jingling them in our ears.

ADJ. COLWELL, Corporal Add., paid an Indianian three slices of bacon, two pints of beans, and half a pound of coffee, just to let him *heft* one of the pieces, and rub one eye with the $20. Talking of "Add.," why don't WASH. ARMSTRONG send him the gingerbread he promised. COLWELL is a good printer—COLWELL is a good writer—and last and best of all, he can eat more gingerbread than any man in the regiment.

Since the gloom cast over the camp by the death by accidental shooting of Lieut. BIDWELL, Company H has again been subject to another calamity. Mr. HOPKINS, whose brother accompanied the corpse of Lieut. BIDWELL to your city, was cutting down a chestnut-tree while on picket duty about three miles from camp; as the tree commenced bending, young HOPKINS left behind the tree and gave it one cut, when with tremendous force it snapped and broke, striking him upon the shoulder and shoulder-blade, causing a fracture of the collar-bone and shoulder-blade and dislocation of the arm, and, it is supposed, an injury to the sub-clavian artery. Under the assiduous attention of Dr. AMES he is doing as well as could possibly be expected.

Company H seems to be very unfortunate. A private named ALLEN, a few days since, shot off his forefinger, then the death of Lieut. BIDWELL, and yesterday the case of HOPKINS. CHARLEY BRUTTON, (it does seem strange that you "nor any other man" or paper ever get the Captain's name spelled correctly; it is C. H. BRUTTON;) as I was going to say, Capt. B. has a very exalted opinion of his men, in fact, thinks his are the best on the ground. Well, he does turn out a big crowd, and with an agility that all may envy. Captain is not well, so "Sherry," the tragedian, took the boys this tramp, and the Captain looks forlorn and wishes he had gone any how.

Oct. 9.—The boys have returned from their thirty hours' tramp of some fifty or sixty miles; penetrated into where, a few days since, the enemy were located. Again have they—the "Secesh"—packed up, bag and baggage, and destroyed large quantities of their guns and wagons and "secedes." The roads are all in a terrible condition, and almost impassable. There is but little doubt they have retired for the Winter.

It is generally supposed that the Sixth Ohio will have Winter quarters in this damnable hole of Virginia. Already the boys suffer severely from cold nights, and to-day our Quartermaster is ordered to proceed immediately and find some clothing. If not finding any at Parkersburgh, his orders are to proceed to Wheeling; not finding any there, then to go till he gets some somewhere. This shows determination upon the part of our Colonel. "May the Lord have mercy on us if we have to stay here!"

To-day, THEODORE MARSH and LEONARD SWARTZ, Esq., with the don't "faint," don't "jubilate," don't "holler," don't yell, nor screech (as the boys did.)

The entire camp were like a pack of wild ones just let loose, by boxes of gold, with prison-looking locks, and rough circumferences of iron foretold the delightful story, to-morrow they will feel the "yellow boys," and possess the "picter" of "Honest Old ABE" on one corner of a Treasury note.

No doubt many a heart will be made glad at home by the news, for THEODORE MARSH, I sincerely hope, will return laden with many a dollar to relieve those who are in real need.

Mr. OVEREND, of WILSTACH, KEYS & Co., has been spending a week with us, and is becoming quite a soldier, and has already become quite an adept in camp life.

Mr. LOVING has resigned his position as Surgeon of this regiment. I believe he hails from "Kerlumbus."

I suppose Dr. F. W. AMES, who has endeared himself to all those with whom he has come in contact, will be his successor. If the will of the regiment has anything to do with it, there would be no doubt, for he is as assiduous in his attentions to the sick as he is kind and gentlemanly. This disposition is natural to him—a qualification very essential to the service, and, I need not say, but rarely found.

A physician who is unkind or overbearing to a sick soldier must be a brute indeed, and our *army* has not been without some of this character. Let it be purged of them altogether.

Col. BOSLEY paid us a visit to-day, the first we have seen of him for six weeks. The Colonel looks "grandly fine." He was dressed "tip of the mode," and had an escort of fifty cavalry! He returned to his post at Beverly this evening.

Capt. WESTCOTT, of Company A, is shortly to proceed to Cincinnati to recruit for his company, he having lost by "appointments" and "special duty" some forty of his men.

A story is told by Capt. BRACKEN, formerly one of the editors of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, too good to be lost.

One of his scouts, going out through the woods on picket duty, accidentally espied, away up a dark ravine, a little log hut. Anticipating a hearty meal, he rode up to the house, and an old woman, with a face more like a pig's (the Captain says nearly all the women look that way here,) came out, looking the picture of consternation. The soldier dismounted, and asked for something to eat.

"What! wittels?" exclaimed the horrible-looking creature. "Whar did you come from, and what be a sojer doin' here?"

"Well, I came from Indianapolis, and be after something to eat. Are there any Secesh in these parts?"

"Any what?"

"Secesh."

"Why, gracious, what's them?"

"Are you and your folks for the Union?"

"Why, sartin. That's the old man, neow."

Just at this moment there came a gaunt-eyed, slim-livered, carniverous, yellow-skinned, mountain Virginian—no doubt one of the first families.

"Look heah," continued the ole woman, "this 'ere sojer wants to know if you be Union."

The old fellow looked more astonished than the woman at the soldier.

In the course of conversation the soldier inquired what the old man thought of the war.

"What war?" exclaimed the old fellow; "the Revolution?"

"Yes, the rebellion we call it."

"Oh, why we gin the Britishers fits, didn't we?"

It was evident the old man knew nothing of the rebellion going on.

When asked if he heard the fight the other day, only six miles from his home, he opened his eyes and said he heard it *thunderin'* mighty loud, but couldn't see no clouds, and didn't know what to make of it.

The fact is, these people live up in this place, raise what little will keep them from year to year, and scarcely ever visit, never read, for they can't, or, in fact, see a paper. There are many cases of this kind within a few miles of this place, where as much *pent-up* ignorance is displayed. If North Carolina is any worse, for heaven's name let our missionary societies send no more money to *distant heathens*, but attend to those at home. Yours, as ever,

ALF. BURNETT.

NO MORE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Governor CURTIN authorizes the announcement that Pennsylvania has already a sufficient number of regiments to meet all requisitions made by the National Government, and that they are being filled as rapidly as could be desired. The Governor, therefore, has no power to accept proffers of new regiments at the present time.

SAILING OF THE PEMBINA.

The United States steam gunboat *Pembina* sailed yesterday, with the following complement of officers:

John D. Bankhead, Commander; Charles H. Cushman, Lieutenant; William A. Mills, Acting Master; William Rogers, Acting Master; H. J. Powers, Acting Master; A. W. H. Hawkins, Assistant Surgeon; Edwin Stewart, Assistant Paymaster; George Sumner, Captain's Clerk; Jefferson Young, First Assistant Engineer; Thaddeus S. Smith, Third Assistant Engineer; John Van Hovenberg, Carpenter; N. D. Clark, Sailmaker; William Colven, Acting Master's Mate; H. C. Cochrane, Acting Master's Mate; William Jackaway, Acting Master's Mate; Francis F. Murray, Surgeon's Steward.

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

LIVILINESS OF THE PLACE—CAMP OF INSTRUCTION FOR OUR SOLDIERS—GOOD ORDER—PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO NEW-YORK REGIMENTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

This quaint and quiet town has been galvanized into life, and divested of its rusty, cobwebish appearance, by the establishment here, within the past two weeks, of camps of instruction for the soldiers of the National army. Admirably adapted camping-grounds are afforded everywhere in the vicinity of the town, and it is probable that during the continuance of the war the Government will send raw troops here to be educated.

Although very many of the people of Annapolis are Secessionists, and inclined to look upon the military with anything but a friendly eye, yet the most rabid and bitter Southerner of them all is unable to object to he conduct of the troops. The strictest order prevails, and will continue, so long as such thorough soldiers as Gens. VIELE and WRIGHT command brigades.

The grounds and buildings of the Naval Academy furnish parade places and quarters for some of the troops. It forms a striking example of the destructiveness and havoc which follow in the train of war to look upon the Academy inclosure now, and contrast it with its former beautiful condition. The lawns, which once were carpeted with perpetual verdure, are now trodden by men and horses, whose myriad steps have changed the once bright green into an arid, dismal gray. The buildings, before so trim, neat and garnished, are now discolored, dirt-begrimed, and odorous of tobacco, while the air is dank and heavy with the emanations which are seemingly inseparable from large congregations of men. Even the monuments of naval heroes which thickly stud the grounds, look sombre and dull, as if ashamed of their surroundings, and stand like grim sentinels over blight and desolation. But such are the adjuncts of war.

A very interesting ceremony was performed here yesterday. The five regiments of Gen. VIELE'S Brigade were separately presented with a stand of colors, the joint gift of the amiable lady of the General and the Union Defence Committee of your City. The headquarters of Gen. VIELE are in one of the buildings belonging to that ancient seat of learning, St. John's College. The campus affords an excellent parade ground, and the tents of the brigade occupy an elevated and spacious plateau on the banks of the little river Severn, directly behind the College buildings.

There are three New-York regiments in the brigade—the Forty-Sixth, Col. ROSA; Forty-seventh, Col. MOORE; and Forty-eighth, (the Continental Guard of Brooklyn,) Col. PERRY. The other two are the Third New-Hampshire, Col. FELLOWS, and the Eighth Maine, Col. STRICKLAND.

By some means the "beauty and the chivalry" o Annapolis learned that the colors would be presented at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and hundreds of people poured into the grounds to witness the pageant. The regiments were drawn up in line on the campus, and looked splendidly. Gov. HICKS, at Gen. VIELE'S invitation, consented to deliver the flags to four of the regiments, and the Forty-seventh of New-York received its color from the hands of Brig.-Gen. DURYEA, who happened to be in town.

Gov. HICKS, on presenting the colors, made brief remarks. He averred himself a Union man, welcomed the soldiers to the soil of Maryland, bade them God-speed wherever duty might call them in sustaining the flag of the country, and characterized the conduct of the rebels, particularly of Maryland as unreasonable and unjust. Each of the Colonels', on accepting the colors, fittingly replied to the Governor's remarks, and then cheers for the Union, for Gov. HICKS, Gen. VIELE, Mrs. VIELE, the Unionists of Maryland, and the Union Defence Committee, were enthusiastically given. The occasion was inspiriting in the extreme, and the whole affair was gracefully conducted.

The flags are more than ordinarily handsome. The material is heavy Lyons silk, having a bullion fringe attached. The staff is of lance-wood, surmounted with a plated spear-head; and an ornamented belt, with water-proof case for the standard, was given to each color-bearer.

The following is the inscription upon the color-staff of the Forty-sixth Regiment, which, by a change of the regimental number, would be a transcription of the others:

Presented to the Forty-sixth Regiment,
New-York State Militia,
(VIELE'S Brigade,)
By Mrs. Gen. VIELE,
and the
Union Defence Committee of New-York,
through their Commander,
Col. RUDOLPH ROSA,
Oct. 12, 1861.

MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR IN CANADA.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Both the *Leader* and *Globe* newspapers, to-day devote each a lengthy article to Mr. SEWARD'S recent circular letter.

The *Leader* says:

"If preparations of this nature are to be carried on, on the South shore, British power on the North is bound not to lag behind. It cannot be an idle spectator of works avowedly intended to be a menace against its dominion."

The *Globe* says that the National Government is exercising a wise discretion, which we of the British Empire, considering our antecedents, should be the last to impugn.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND..

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The panic occasioned yesterday, in Wall-street, was entirely causeless. We do not deny that the ill-judged *publication* of a circular, designed for State Executive officers, was calculated to create uneasiness; but we desire to say, *on information entirely reliable*, that our relations with England have not, since the outbreak of the rebellion, been so satisfactory as the last dispatches left them.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LABORERS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Orders have been received from Headquarters at Washington for the engagement of five hundred laborers, all of whom are to be employed in digging trenches, building earthworks, and other works of the most laborious kind. On Thursday two hundred and fifty were sent on; yesterday fifty more left, and to-day or Monday the remainder will be sent. Each man receives ninety cents per diem and the regular rations, and has to furnish his own sleeping accommodations.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

At 10 o'clock Friday morning the annual inspection of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was made by Major TAYLOR. There were only 284 men present, the remainder either having fallen on the field of battle, been taken prisoners, or joined the new Irish Brigade now raising. One feeling alone seemed to prevail among the men, and that was of regret that the gallant Col. CORCORAN, now a prisoner at Charleston, was not present.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

At Washington-square, yesterday afternoon, the Seventy-first Regiment was inspected by Maj. ROBERT TAYLOR. Although a number of the members of this regiment have returned to the seat of war in other organizations, the assemblage was remarkably fair, no less than four hundred and thirteen members being present. It is supposed that nearly four hundred of the members have reënlisted in other regiments, and returned to the seat of war.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT—CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Yesterday the various skeleton regiments scattered in and around the City were to consolidated, and orders to that effect have been issued. On Friday Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK'S Regiment was organized and numerically designated as the Fifty-sixth Regiment. Col. PALMER'S Battalion of Artillery has also been organized, and numbered the Second Regiment of New-York Volunteer Artillery. The following are the officers appointed: Colonel, Jeremiah Palmer; First Major, Henry P. Rocke. The Fifty-sixth Regiment is officered as follows: Colonel, Charles H. Van Wyck; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Van Horn Ellis; Major, Jacob Sharp; Adjutant, Ell H. Evans; Quartermaster, John H. Girard.

THE BLENKER DIVISION.

A German mass meeting was held at Hillebrandt's Saloon, No. 160 Hester-street, for the purpose of rallying recruits to Gen. BLENKER'S Division of the army on the Potomac. The division now contains 24,000 foot, cavalry and artillery, and is to be raised to 40,000. Gens. STAHEL and STEINWEHR are the Brigadiers. Capt. J. J. REINK, who addressed the meeting, stated that he had been authorized to raise a regiment of Engineer Sappers and Miners to incorporate with Gen. BLENKER'S Division, which, in his call, he styles "a German army," as many of the German regiments are embodied in it.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT EAST NEW-YORK.

The Union Guards, President's Life-Guard and Van-guard, having consolidated, are now encamped at Post Sacket, East New-York, and are rapidly recruiting to the required standard. They already number between eight and nine hundred men, and expect soon to be ordered off to the seat of war. They will have a grand dress parade, with a band of music, this (Sunday) afternoon, on the military grounds at East New-York, on which occasion they will give evidence of the assiduous attention and labor the officers have bestowed upon their drill. There will be no disappointment if the weather is fair.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

The Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers are expected to arrive here this morning by the New-Haven steamboat, having left Montpelier yesterday morning. This regiment has been mustered, armed and equipped in fifteen days from the time the first steps were taken.

THE LATE COL. ABEL SMITH.

The remains of Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) will reach Williamsburgh today, and will be at once taken to his residence in South Fifth-street. Nothing is known at present as to the arrangements to be made for the funeral.

THE CASE OF DR. SCOTT.

Great Excitement About Calvary Church—The Church Flagged—Dr. Scott Hung in Effigy—His Son Arrested—Dr. Scott Resigns.

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, Sept. 23.

There was a great crowd of people about Calvary Church yesterday, and an immense throng within the church during the morning service, when Dr. SCOTT preached as usual. In the evening, the service that had been advertised was omitted, and the church was not opened. No violence was done to the Doctor, and the crowd that was gathered about the building seemed rather to have come together to see what was going to be done rather than to do anything. But the story of the day needs to be told from the beginning and consecutively:

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The cause of Dr. SCOTT'S coming again so suddenly before the public, and making so much stir in his coming, was his speeches on Monday last before the California Presbytery, of which he is a member. On that occasion Rev. Mr. LOOMIS introduced certain "loyalty resolutions." Dr. SCOTT alone opposed them, insisting that they were part of a concerted scheme to surprise him and put him in a false position, and that they were introduced after an assurance that nothing of the sort should be introduced. How truly this was the case, the clergyman who introduced the resolutions sets forth in another part of the *Bulletin* to-day.

WERE THE DOCTOR'S SPEECHES CORRECTLY REPORTED?

But the Presbytery meeting was a very thinly attended one. None of the representatives of the secular press were present, and the only report of the proceedings was made by the reverend editor of a religious paper. The report being a very interesting one, was copied from the *Pacific* into our columns, on Wednesday last. On Saturday last, we published a note from the Moderator of Presbytery, Rev. S. T. WELLS, in which he says that, having "observed an *incorrect* report of Dr. SCOTT'S remarks," he had obtained and enclosed a copy of what he did say. This note, and the remarks written out by Dr. SCOTT himself, "as nearly *verbatim* as he could recollect them," we published. As the only report which Mr. WELLS could have observed as "incorrect," was the one that we copied from the *Pacific*, the following correspondence upon the subject will be read with interest:

Rev. A. W. Loomis, Temporary Clerk of the Presbytery of California:

In the *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday last, the Moderator of your Presbytery, Rev. S. T. WELLS, states that the report of Dr. SCOTT'S remarks, as they appeared in the city papers, and which report was taken from the *Pacific* "is incorrect."

He does not specify wherein it "is incorrect," and the public is left to infer that the report does not tally with the facts which it professes to detail. If you have read the *Pacific* of last Thursday, will you inform me if that report is correct or not, and oblige

Yours truly,
EDITOR OF THE "PACIFIC."

San Francisco, Sept. 23.

EDITOR PACIFIC.—I have your note of Sept. 23, in which you ask me to inform you whether the report of Dr. SCOTT'S remarks in Presbytery, as given in the *Pacific* of last Thursday, is correct.

In answer I have to say that I read the report in the *Pacific* more than once, and that there was nothing in it which struck me as being over-stated. I think the report substantially correct. With sincere regards, yours,

A. W. LOOMIS.

In the above statement of Mr. LOOMIS I entirely concur.
W. C. ANDERSON.

I concur in the statement as given by Mr. LOOMIS.
R. H. WALLER.

I agree with the statement of Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, and regard the report in the *Pacific*, though not full, yet, as far as it goes, strictly in accordance with truth.

A. WILLIAMS,
Stated Clerk of Presbytery of California.

I regard the statement in the *Pacific* as substantially correct. E. R. HAWLEY.

EDITOR PACIFIC: You have called my attention to the statement of Rev. S. T. WELLS, that your report of the remarks of Rev. Dr. SCOTT is incorrect. They seem to me correct, as far as they go. I cannot, however, affirm positively, of my own memory, that Dr. SCOTT used the expressions you have placed in italics, and yet my impression is that he did use the former; of the latter I am less clear. FRED. BUEL.

But while the remarks of Dr. SCOTT, as written out by himself from recollection, differed widely from the report which Dr. ANDERSON, and other clergymen say they believe to be correct, they themselves were not of a nature to inspire loyal men with thanks for their utterance, and there was evident on Saturday a disposition on the part of the good people of this loyal city to give unmistakable assurances, in some proper way, to the Trustees and pewholders of Calvary that the Doctor's course was offensive to the honest loyal sentiment of the people. There were beside a good many over-zealous men of tolerably good intentions who felt just like making a martyr of Dr. SCOTT. Before night, however, public sentiment had pretty clearly asserted itself to the effect that, bad as Dr. SCOTT'S ill-concealed sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS was, it would be still more discreditable to San Francisco to have any disorderly or unlawful proceedings about his Church, or any violent demonstrations made toward him. And so feeling, the town went to bed Saturday night.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Soon after midnight there began to be something of a crowd on Bush-street, between Montgomery and Sansome. When the occasional passer-by asked what was up, these early risers said, "Nothing; they only came down to see what was doing; they didn't suppose anything would be done, but they came early to get good seats."

THE CHURCH FLAGGED—AN EFFIGY OF DR. SCOTT.

By daylight it was clear that somebody had been at work. There was a Union flag displayed from the very top of Calvary roof, where there never was one before probably. From the west lamp-post there was another, a cheap concern; and from the eastern lamp-post still another, for which rumor has it that J. P. NOYES had paid $25 for this special service.

On the northeast corner of DONAHUE'S new building, obliquely opposite the Church, an effigy was dangling by the neck from an upper window. It was labeled, "Dr. SCOTT, the Reverend Traitor."

At 6½ A. M., officers HORTON and MINSON, of the Police, reached the spot and at once proceeded to cut down and lug the effigy away. The crowd looked on without much concern. They made no demonstration toward preventing its removal, but their numbers were constantly increasing, and by 8 o'clock there could not have been less than 1,000 people in the vicinity—all quietly talking with each other, but manifesting not the slightest excitement.

WHO WAS SHE.

A curious incident occurred about an hour later. A respectable woman who lives on Bush-street, near Dupont, went down to the butcher's on the corner to get the meat for her dinner. She asked the butcher what the big crowd meant down the street. "Why," said he, "they're going to hang Dr. SCOTT, and I have a great mind to shut up and go down and take a hand in the job." The woman had a large market-basket in her hand. She thought a moment, then said, "I'll have a hand in it, too,"—at the same moment dashing her empty market-basket, with all her force, in the butcher's face. She had no bonnet on, slippers were on her feet, and she wore a morning-gown. She made good time down the street—from a swift walk she soon broke into a run, and she came down the north sidewalk to the church on a full trot. She tried the upper gate, but that was locked. She tried the lower, found it unlocked, entered, and ascended to the lamp-post where the $25 flag was waving. She rolled it up so it would not tear, and in a trice it was her's. She wrapped it carefully around the staff, and had retreated with it to the basement archway before the crowd had waked to what she was doing. Then she came back and faced the people. Some of them told her they would have her arrested. Then the womanly pluck spoke out.

"Very well," said she. "I honor this flag more than you. But it was put there to tantalize me. You may go to my house and put it up; there's a good place for it, but the church is no place for it. You can't put it there."

Somebody said, "Hang her! hang her!"—with a laugh; meanwhile one man seized hhr by the arm.

"You'd better go and get some rum first," said she.

Here a gentleman who recognized the woman came up. He said to the crowd, "Let her alone; she is an honest woman—a Union woman. She means no harm. Remember, she is a woman."

Then again the woman spoke for herself: "My money helped pay for this church. I am on my own ground. I will stay here."

Again somebody said, with a laugh, "Hang her!"

"Go and get more rum," said she.

The woman proved to be Mrs. NELSON, formerly Mrs. DUPREE. She says that she supposed the flag covered the effigy—that in pulling it down, she would pull the effigy down too. She didn't stop to look up; all she was after was to pull down whatever didn't belong there. She felt inspired to undo any work of the crowd that was insulting to Dr. SCOTT. She knew him in New-Orleans—she knew that he was a good man—she didn't mean to see him insulted.

The woman having ceased hostilities, some men went into the basement archway, took the flag, and lashed it again to the lamp-post.

AN ODD BLUNDER.

Mr. NOYES, the man who bought and originally erected the flag, had seen nothing of the above. Supposing, about 7 o'clock, that things were in good shape, he went off after his breakfast. On returning, his practiced eye told him that the staff did not stand quite perpendicular. So, without speech or apology, he went up to the lamp-post and began to cut the lashings. The crowd would not stand that. They thought it a most impudent and outrageous proceeding of some Dixie man. They pitched in upon him, hustled him over the railing into the street, in short, gave him a pretty severe drubbing. He took it kindly, for he said, with great philosophy, "It's all for the Union. But, gentlemen, you mistake your man. I bought that flag and paid for it; I put it there; all I want is to straighten it up." Meanwhile, Mrs. NELSON had stood by, enjoying NOYES' whipping mightily. "That's right," said she, "give it to him—he's one of your sort. Give it to him!" When the crowd discovered their mistake, they made ample apologies, but nobody after that thought it best to meddle with the flag.

But it was nearing church time, the crowd was wondering whether the church would be opened. The Sabbath-school children and teachers came through the dense mass unharmed, and entered the basement, wondering what had made their good pastor so popular all of a sudden. Dr. BURKE, Chief of Police, and a squad of men, had come too, and were quietly waiting in the basement for something to turn up.

THE SERVICES.

As soon as the doors were open a great congregation rushed in. All the seats were taken in no time. Extra benches and chairs were brought in until the aisles were full. But, until 10½, there was scarcely a woman in the house. Then the "saving clauses," the little folks from the Sabbath-school, came up and were disposed in their places. A little later than usual the families of the congregation arrived, and were given such seats as they could get, so that there was sprinkling enough of women and children finally to assure the most timid that nothing wrong would occur under the sacred roof.

Dr. SCOTT rode down from his house in a 'bus. As he walked down Bush-street Officer BLITZ followed on his track, looking very much to the scarcely diminished crowd as if either BLITZ was under the Doctor's charge, or the Doctor under BLITZ'S. But no violence was shown to either. There was a little "ah"-ing, and "uh"-ing, and "oh"-ing, and "There he goes!" but no violence. The Docter got inside safely, and by degrees reached his pulpit.

Everything that he said while he occupied it was written—the sermon and the prayer—and he never turned a hair aside from the manuscript. Never was a prayer more carefully listened to. It invoked a blessing on the head of our Government, on all in authority, on publishers and printers, and all who are in positions to influence men—but there was no savor of sympathy with secession in it.

The sermon was almost equally free of offence to the quick-eared and many-headed critic that sat by. It was a quiet exposition of the meaning of the text, 2d Corinthians, v: 20, "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us," &c. A great many left as the sermon proceeded, but the hall was full of men anxious to take their seats, and weary of standing.

At the close of the services the great congregation went out quietly enough.

AFTER CHURCH.

Dr. SCOTT passed the time of day with his friends in the hall, and was proceeding down the west steps, as usual, when Mrs. SELBY invited him to take a seat in her carriage and ride home. Assenting, she took his arm. They walked down the east steps, Dr. BURKE and his men happening to be before and behind them. The carriage stood near the gate, and on its seat with the driver sat Mr. GAZLAY. The minute Dr. SCOTT touched the sidewalk the whole crowd pushed up to meet him. In the jam it was impossible to recognize faces, so sudden was the movement. The next moment Mrs. SELBY, Dr. SCOTT and Officer BLITZ, were inside the carriage. The driver, apparently scared half out of his wits, held his pawing horses firm, and there was no start made. A dozen men held the horses by the bits, and the pressure was getting prodigious. On the Montgomery end of the mass there was a little cry of "hang him" "string him up"" and there were some hisses; but for the most part, the assemblage was still, only desperately anxious to see what was going on.

Officers DOUGLAS and LEES had leaped to the box with the driver, crowding GAZLEY off. But still the horses didn't start. Dr. BURKE, seeing the insides all right, slapped the carriage door to and bounded also into the box. "Put on the whip," said he; but the driver sat like a statue. Seeing that one big, red-shirted fellow still held the horses by their bridles, the Chief and LEES happened, co-incidentally, to carry their hands back and under their coats, which the red-shirt seeing, he dropped the bridles in no time, and the horses darted off down the street, amid the cheers of the people.

The Doctor had no more trouble that day. He was carried straight home, and did not again come out. Nor was there any great crowd around his residence in the evening.

YOUNG SCOTT AND MIDDLETON ARRESTED.

As soon as the carriage had rolled out of sight, a man mounted the steps, and sang out: "Three cheers for the Union—down with traitors and seceders!" The cheers were given with a will.

Among the congregation, struggling to make way through the crowd, was WILLIAM SCOTT, son of the Doctor, and aged about 17. He was recognized by some fellow, who exclaimed, "Here's the son of a ——, hang him." Whereupon young SCOTT, drawing off, gave the ruffian a blow that stretched him upon the pavement. A great many admired the feat, still, the crowd was closing upon him, when an officer jumped into the thickest, and taking young SCOTT by the arm, told him he must take him to the station-house. Seeing the youth a captive, young MIDDLETON rushed up and hit the officer a blow, saying that he'd go quietly if no violence were done him. Then seeming to awake to the